Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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March 18, 1957

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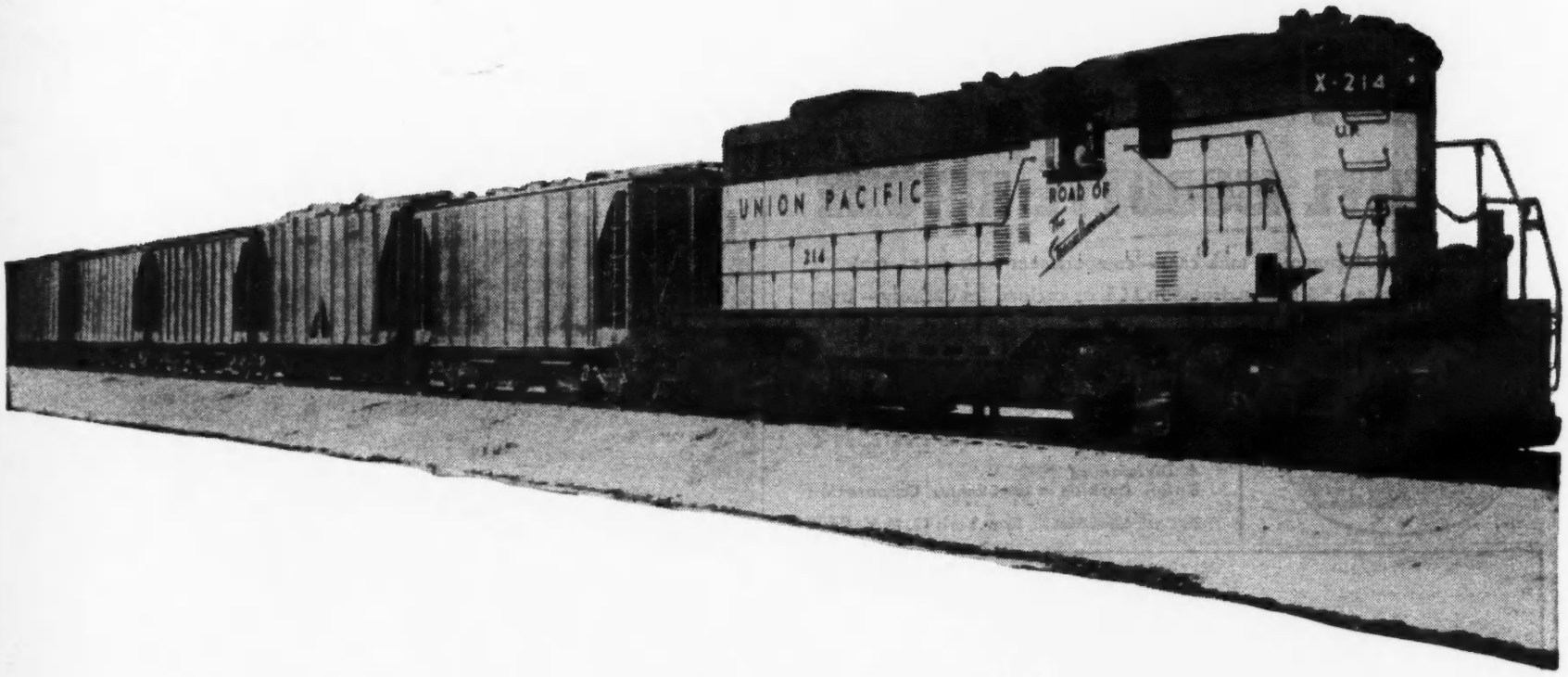

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 11 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 18, 1957

FINE CHEMICALS MANAGER: Dr. D. E. Pletcher, advanced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., from director of aromatics research to the newly-created post of staff manager of fine chemicals.

Frontier Acquires Rare Earths Control

Frontier Chemical Company, Wichita, Kan., a division of Union Chemical & Materials Corporation, has acquired a controlling interest in Rare Earths Chemical Company, Mead, Colo., a processor of rare earth ores producing rare earth oxides.

Rare earth oxides produced from ores found along the front range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and Wyoming are processed at the company's plant at Mead.

The materials produced are not very well known commercially. They include compounds of such exotic elements as ytterbium, praseodymium, neodymium and europium. Their existence has long been known, but extensive commercial uses are only now being developed.

Governmental requirement applications are extensive and substantial quantities are finding use in the steel and magnesium industries, as catalysts in petroleum refining, in glass manufacturing, in the paints and pigment industries and in other fields.

"There is an extremely promising and potentially far-ranging future for these metals and oxides," says Dean Lawellin, president. "Our company is carrying on an active research program involving the rare earths materials and extending also to such metals as beryllium and thorium."

Chemical Industry Spending Seen at Record This Year

Producers of chemicals and allied products are planning to spend around $1.799 billion for new plants and equipment this year, according to preliminary estimates released last week by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This would be an increase of $344 million over the amount spent last year and set another new record for the industry. The $1,455,000,000 estimated as last year's capital expenditures was $13 million under the expected total for the year, but still far ahead of the previous record of $1.428 billion set in 1953.

The reduction in last year's estimate was due to the fact that fourth quarter

—*Continued on page 64*

Phthalic Plant Expanded

A major expansion in production capacity for phthalic anhydride has been completed and is in operation at Monsanto Chemical Company's plant at Everett, Mass. The expansion has increased by 60 percent the plant's production of the basic organic acid. It is a major product of the plant.

Kefauver-Patman Bill Seen Bringing About New Problems Instead of Solving Old Ones

The Kefauver-Patman bill (S 11) to limit the rights of sellers to plead good faith defense in price discrimination cases will create more problems for the chemical industry than it will solve. The bill will do damage to the strength and vigor of competition in our overall economy that will outweigh any additional protection it will afford to its proponents.

This, in substance, is the position taken by the Manufacturing Chemists Association in a statement prepared for presentation to the antitrust subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee by Henry H. Fowler, counsel for the association, as hearings on the controversial legislation got under way last week.

250 Wanted to Be Heard

Scheduled to run for only four days, the hearings got off to such a slow start that an extension of the time for taking testimony seemed highly probable. At the outset of the sessions nearly 250 representatives of business and the trade were clamoring for an opportunity to testify, mostly in opposition.

The bill proposes one of the more important changes in the law relative to lawful industry pricing practices since the passage of the Robinson-Patman price discrimination law in 1936. It would prohibit any seller from lowering his prices to an individual customer if it would "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly" even though the reduction was to meet the equally low price of a competitor.

Such a limitation on the freedom of sellers in the chemical industry, Mr. Fowler's statement pointed out, "Would damage and lessen competition at the manufacturing level by promoting a rigid adherence to a one price system in the industry. This damaging effect would spread and be felt by wholesalers and retailers, and, indeed, all who consume or use chemicals."

At the outset of his statement, Mr. Fowler showed how the chemical industry differs from most other industries. He pointed out that there are few of the nearly 8,000 chemicals regularly produced by the industry that cannot be made from alternate raw materials and by different

—*Continued on page 57*

Allied's 1957 Expenditures Slated to Surpass Last Year

Allied Chemical's expenditures for expansion and improvement of plant last year totaled $77 million, and expenditures in 1957 may be somewhat larger, according to the annual report distributed to stockholders last week.

Synthetic organic chemicals accounted for 17 per cent of sales in 1956, ranking first among Allied Chemicals' ten product groups which have been rearranged to reflect broadened product lines and the company's entry into new fields.

Sales for 1956 were up 6 per cent; income was 10 per cent lower than in 1955. Earnings per share were $4.74 compared with $5.28 for 1955 after adjustment for the 3 per cent stock dividend paid in 1956.

Eight major construction projects were completed during 1956 and others are under way, including facilities at Edgewater,

—*Continued on page 51*

ASS'T DEPARTMENT MANAGER: Harold J. Rose, named assistant general manager of its chemical products department by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

GE Expanding Silicone Facilities

General Electric Company is constructing a new product and process development laboratory and further expanding other facilities of the silicone products department in Waterford, N. Y.

Expected to be ready for occupancy in January, the laboratory is part of a $3 million capital outlay planned for the Waterford plant during 1957. More than $1 million worth of additional facilities were added or nearly completed during 1956.

Dr. Charles E. Reed, general manager, described the current expansion as part of a planned increase of all departmental facilities needed to study and manufacture silicone products to meet increasing industrial and consumer needs. An additional sixty-nine acres of land adjacent to the

—*Continued on page 55*

Zirconium, Silicon Chemical Growth Planned by Stauffer

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, plans to expand its Niagara Falls, N. Y., facilities for the manufacture of zirconium tetrachloride and silicon tetrachloride. Capacity for zirconium tetrachloride will be raised 40 percent. Silicon tetrachloride capacity will go up 20 percent.

Initial work on both projects has already begun. The new units are expected to be in operation within three months.

Legal Sanction Urged for Firms About to Merge

Business firms planning to merge should be allowed to obtain a legally binding determination from the government on the legality of the proposed merger, a staff report of the state antitrust and monopoly subcommittee urged last week.

The report also recommended legislation to require merging companies to notify the government in advance, but questioned whether any limit should be placed upon the size below which notice to the government would not be necessary. This should be left flexible and fixed by regulation of the responsible agency on the basis of experience and good judgment, it was stated.

The recommendations were contained in a report dealing largely with the matter of conglomerate or diversified mergers, and the question of compulsory prior notification to the government of intended merger action. Conglomerate mergers are combinations of companies not previously in direct or indirect competition with each other. The Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation merger was cited in the report as an example of a conglomerate type.

Conglomerate Mergers Increase

The report found that mergers and acquisitions of the conglomerate or diversified type have become increasingly common since the enactment of the anti-merger law in 1950, and some of the largest and most important mergers during this period have been of that type.

It was suggested that the present law might need amending to provide the government with a means of controlling this type of merger. Although intended by congress to apply equally to conglomerate as to horizontal or vertical mergers, the report said, the actual language of the law makes it difficult to enforce this purpose efficiently.

"The problem is important from an enforcement standpoint," it was stated, "because transactions of this kind may frequently involve firms which might have expanded into each other's domain in competition with each other; the effect upon competition would thus be of a potential character, but nonetheless significant in terms of the ultimate competitive structure of the industries concerned.

"Basically, the entry of very large corporations by purchase into new industry fields, while justified in the name of diversification, may present serious implications for the competitive structure of the industry entered, particularly with respect to existing small and non-diversified competitors in that field."

The report said that some recent complaints filed by the government represent attempts to explore the applicability of the present law in such situations, and urged clarification of this point.

Amoco Chemicals to Build Plant for Government Work

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, which has received a $3,413,593 Air Force contract for jet aircraft engine starter cartridges, said its Amoco Chemicals Corporation subsidiary will construct a plant and make the units at Seymour, Ind.

Joseph K. Roberts, research and development vice-president of Standard Oil, said the cartridge was developed by the company's research staffs at Whiting, Ind., and Seymour. He said construction of the new plant is expected to start this spring, but no further details are available.

Fertilizer in New Form Made by Nitrogen Div.

The Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has begun production of pebbled ammonium nitrate fertilizer in new facilities at its Hopewell, Va., plant.

The company has been making liquid ammonium nitrate and other nitrogen solutions for a number of years. In the new facilities, liquid ammonium nitrate is dehydrated, pebbled, coated, bagged and shipped. Shipment is by rail and truck in eighty and one-hundred-pound bags.

Gov't Exit From Business Would Be Made Easier

A bi-partisan bloc in the senate, under the leadership of Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas, has started a movement to make it easier for the government to get out of competition with private enterprise.

The bloc of seven members has announced sponsorship of a bill, S 1539, to establish a federal policy concerning termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of the government.

Chief sponsor of the bill, Mr. McClellan, is chairman of the senate committee on government operations to which the bill has been referred for consideration. It is similar to a bill of last session which carried the endorsement of the Hoover Commission, but is modified to clarify congressional intent.

The bill declares it to be the policy of congress that the federal government shall not engage in business-type activities, except where it is necessary for the government itself to perform such activities in the public interest or in furtherance of national programs and objectives established by law.

It provides further for the termination, to the maximum extent compatible with the national security or the public interest, of all business-type activities now engaged in by the government to the detriment of private business enterprise.

The President is authorized, by appropriate regulations and instructions, to provide for the termination and limitation of such activities, provided they have not been established pursuant to specific statutory authority. The term "business-type activity" is defined as any activity involving the production of goods and the

—*Continued on page 55*

Interhandel Stymied in Effort To Block the Sale of GAF Stock

Interhandel and three of its minority stockholder groups were rebuffed last week in their latest attempt to block the proposed sale by the government of its controlling interest in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, to American investors. Following brief arguments before the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia, Judge David A. Pine denied a petition of the Swiss holding company and the stockholder groups to hold up the sale now scheduled for May 13. Attorneys for the groups announced immediately that the action would be appealed.

PRESIDENTIAL AID: James H. Moore, named assistant to the president of Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass.

Shortly before the court's ruling, the government had announced that the scheduled sale of the stock seized in 1942 on the grounds of its alleged enemy ownership, is being delayed twenty days until May 13 to give prospective bidders more time to prepare their questionnaires.

Number of Shares on Block

At that time, the government plans to dispose of 426,988 shares of common A stock and 1,537,000 shares of common B stock which represents about 75 percent of the stock controlled by the government. Altogether, the government holds about 90 percent of the outstanding stock of General Aniline but part of the holdings are being withheld from sale to meet certain probable claims.

The new time schedule requires prospective bidders to file questionnaires on or before 5:30 p.m. April 1. Bids must be filed with the Office of Alien property, 101 Indiana avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., on or before 3:45 p.m., EST, May 13, at which time the bids will be opened in public.

In denying the application for injunction, Judge Pine said that the claims filed by the three minority groups of Interhandel—known as the Kauffman, Attenhoffer and Klingler groups—represent only about 15 percent of the stock holdings of Interhandel and therefore are amply protected in the stock being withheld for sale by the government.

These groups claim rights to General Aniline stock because they are non-enemy investors in Interhandel.

Judge Pine denied Interhandel's petition for injunction on the grounds that Interhandel had had its day in court.

Polystyrene Coming From Asahi-Dow Plant

Production of polystyrene has begun at the new Kawasaki plant of Asahi-Dow, Ltd., according to an announcement by Dow Chemical International, Ltd., and Asahi Chemical Industry, Ltd.

This newest addition to Japan's rapidly-growing plastics industry was completed two weeks ahead of schedule and went "on stream" February 20. It is the second joint venture undertaken by Asahi and Dow Chemical International, who joined to form Asahi-Dow, Ltd., five years ago. The first products manufactured by the firm were saran and saran filaments, which are used widely in Japan's large fishing industry as well as in other domestic industries. Saran plants are located at Nobeoka and Suzuka.

The new Kawasaki plant, situated between Yokohama and Tokyo, received its first shipment of styrene monomer in January. This shipment was reportedly the first bulk shipment of monomer from the United States to Japan and comprised 1,500 long tons.

Federal Varnish Picks Head

Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has announced the appointment of Glenn Doerr as president of its Federal Varnish Division.

Gibberelin Plant Stimulant Marketed in Bulk by Pfizer

Bulk marketing of gibberellin, a new plant growth regulatory substance, has been announced by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Experiments have shown that gibberellin treatment can substantially affect plant growth within a few days.

Academic and industrial laboratory studies, Pfizer said, have shown that only very small quantities of gibberellins are needed to produce extra growth. Some results indicate that one acre can be treated satisfactorily with only one gram of gibberellin, according to the company.

The commercial introduction follows Pfizer's previous distribution of experimental quantities of gibberellin for laboratory and field testing by qualified experimenters.

The Week's Price Changes

Sulfur Dichloride and Monochloride, Ethyl Vanillin Advance. Piperazine, Its Citrate and Hexahydrate, Cutch Decline.

Prices Advanced

Ethyl vanillin, 75c. per lb. (p. 58).
Linseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton (p. 65).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
Sulfur dichloride, ¼c. per lb. (p. 38).
Monochloride, ¼c. per lb. (p. 38).
Tin, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 38).
Vanillin, 35c. per lb. (p. 58).

Prices Reduced

Albumin, egg, flake, 5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Powder, 5c. per lb.
Casein, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
Chestnut ext., solid, 60%, 4/5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Powder, 68%, 1¼c. per lb.
Citronellol, 20c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (p. 65).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 65).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 65).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 65).
Cutch, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb. (p. 60).
Geraniol, 20c. per lb. (p. 58).
Geraniol acetate, 20c. per lb. (p.58).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
Lemon oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Niacinamide, $2.50 per kilo. (p. 53).
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Piperazine, 16c. per lb. (p. 53).
Citrate, 50c. per lb. (p. 53).
Hexahydrate, 40c. per lb. (p. 53).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 65).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 65).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Trimethylamine, 100% basis, 7c. per lb. (p. 46).
Tung oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
Wattle bark, fair avge., $8 per ton (p. 60).
Merchantable, $7 per ton.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

March 15, 1957	March 8, 1957	March 16, 1956
110.77	110.97	107.33

Cyanamid Plans Calcining Unit

Plans to install calcining facilities at Bauxite, Ark., were announced last week by G. W. Russell, general manager of American Cyanamid Company's industrial chemicals division. Completion date for the facility has been set for the latter part of this year. The calciner, which will treat bauxite ore from the company's Quapaw deposit, will provide an increased supply of ore for the manufacture of aluminum sulfate at nine domestic Cyanamid plants at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Cloquet, Minn.; Georgetown, S. C.; Hamilton, Ohio; Joliet, Ill.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mobile, Ala.; Plymouth, N. C., and Warners, N. J.

The company's mine and calcination plant are located about twenty miles south of Little Rock, Ark., and will be managed by R. H. Harris. Cyanamid's other bauxite mines are located in Adairsville, Ga., and Berger, Ark.

Incorporated in the new operation will be an office and laboratory in addition to complete facilities for mining, grinding, calcination, magnetic separation, and shipping the ore. The process was developed by Cyanamid's research division.

Aluminum sulfate, or alum, is used in paper manufacture, water purification, leather tanning, printing ink, meat packing, drugs and other industries. American Cyanamid Company claims to produce about a third of the nation's supply of alum.

ASS'T RESEARCH DIRECTOR: James L. Vaughan, who has joined the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass., as assistant research director in charge of process design.

Block-Polymer Prices Cut By Michigan Alkali Division

The Michigan Alkali Division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced price reductions for the company's "Pluronic" and "Tetronic" series of block-polymers.

The reductions are from 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound on drum quantities for most "Pluronics" and "Tetronics" and range up to 7 cents per pound for specialty grades.

Monsanto Post to Atkinson

Elliott W. Atkinson, vice-president and treasurer of the Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., a division of Monsanto Chemical Company, has been appointed assistant to the president of Monsanto.

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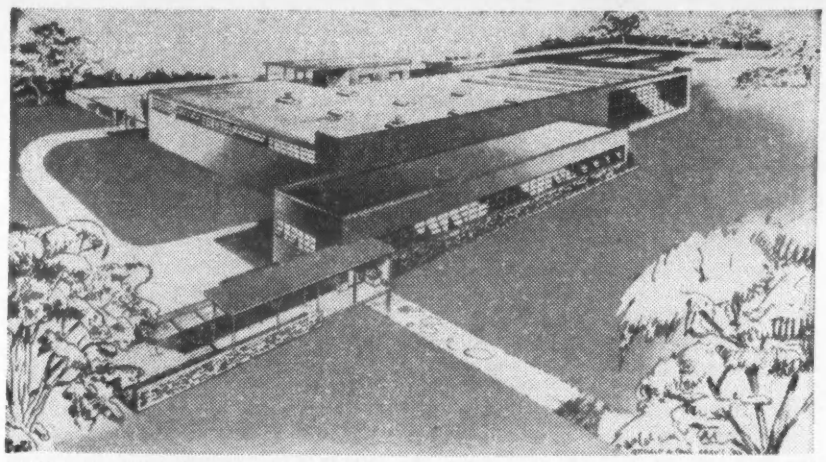


AMERICAN CHOLESTEROL'S NEW PLANT: An architectural sketch of the new plant and laboratory completed at Edison, N. J., by American Cholesterol Products, Inc., producer of sterol emulsifiers and acetylated lanolin derivatives.

Chemical Growth Is Seen Limited Only by Know-How and Materials

The growth of the chemical industry is ultimately limited by only two factors, (a) scientific and technical knowledge and (b) the availability of raw materials. That is the opinion of Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore, deputy director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, delivered last week before the Chemical Market Research Association in Philadelphia.

RESIN SALES DIRECTOR: Charles W. Proudfit, appointed director of sales of its newly-created resin products department by the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York.

Noting that "one of this century's most far-reaching developments has been the growth of chemical manufacture as a leading industry," Dr. Kilgore pointed out that "world chemical output is conservatively estimated to be at least five times greater than in 1940."

Outstrips Other Industries

The speaker said that the chemical industry in this country has during the past ten years grown at three times the average industrial rate and its employment has increased twice as fast as in all manufacturing industries.

Dr. Kilgore touched on the chemical picture in various other countries. He said:

"Our neighbor, Canada, has been a major chemical producer, having exceeded $1 billion in 1955, which is expected to be more than double by 1975. . .

"In the European area, we have nations which are well equipped in scientific and fundamental research plus a skilled labor force. . .

"The growth and development of the chemical industry in the United Kingdom since 1948 has been twice that of all other industry with an increase of 65 percent in output. . .

"During the past ten years West Germany has thoroughly reestablished her position in the chemical world. . .

"France ranked fourth in the world of production and trade in chemicals before World War II, and due to a recent rapid growth of her chemical industry, she is still among the first five. . .

"Switching to Italy, here again we find

—Continued on page 51

Silica Installation Is Planned by Cabot

Cabot Carbon Company, a subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, will construct a plant at Tuscola, Ill., for the production of "Cab-O-Sil," a silicon oxide pigment. Construction will start as soon as weather permits.

The plant will be located on a seventy-five-acre tract recently purchased by the company, adjoining the plant sites of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company and National Petro-Chemical Corporation, about four miles west of Tuscola.

Raw materials used in the production of "Cab-O-Sil" are silicon carbide, chlorine, and hydrogen. The basic production process is the vapor phase hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride in a hot gaseous environment. Hydrogen for the operations of the new plant will be supplied by USI, and hydrochloric acid, a by-prod-

—Continued on page 64

Jefferson Lake, Mobil, Ltd. Set Canadian Sulfur Project

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La., and Mobil Oil of Canada, Ltd., Canadian affiliate of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, have agreed to develop and recover sulfur together on an 80,000 acre site in the Calgary area of Alberta, Canada.

According to a spokesman for Jefferson Lake, Mobil has already completed three wells in the area and Jefferson Lake will start drilling additional wells within ninety days. The Mobil drillings have indicated, it was said, a substantial reserve of sour gas with an expected recoverable sulfur content of twelve long tons per million cubic feet of gas processed.

Chemical Foreign Firms Try To Recapture Prewar Markets, CMRA Is Told by Dow Man

Foreign chemical producers are making a strong bid to recapture the "third country markets" which they held before World War II, Dr. Lewis E. Lloyd, manager of business research for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., declared last week. He told the Chemical Market Research Association in Philadelphia that Germany, for instance, is building new chemical plants "which today can produce about twice as much as is needed" by that country. "All this excess capacity," he pointed out, "will be utilized to supply world markets."

Because they need dollars and because they see a ripe plum in the American mass market, Dr. Lloyd continued, many foreign chemical exporters today are seeking sales here—"even before reclaiming some of their world markets."

Some Sectors Already Hard-Pressed

"As a consequence," he reported, "some segments of our chemical industry are already hard-pressed by the amount of imports. In these fields foreign competitors will make further inroads.

"And if tariffs and other trade conditions remain the same, it will drive American producers out of some parts of the US market completely."

Pinpointing those sectors of the chemical industry hardest hit by this foreign competition, Dr. Lloyd cited, first of all, dyes and dye intermediates.

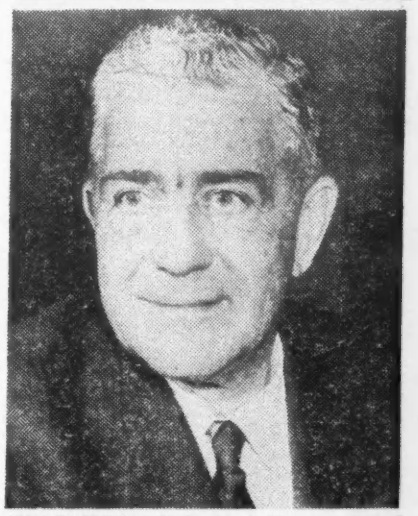
"Imports of dyes have increased to such an extent," he reported, "that there is much idle capacity in this country and many producers are hard-put to stay in business. In some cases they are able to do so only by buying imported intermediates at prices below US market price."

He noted that in recent years there have been rising imports of aniline, phenol, indigo, caffeine, barbiturates, glycerine, synthetic fibers, vinyl monomers and polymers.

Although the US claims to have an edge on trichlorethylene, he said, imports of this material amounted to more than 20 million pounds last year. The Japanese, he added, "have taken much of our market and half of our world market on monosodium glutamate."

"As fast as foreign competitors can build plants to expand capacity," Dr. Lloyd asserted, "US producers will meet increased competition from them both

—Continued on page 43



SUN CHEMICAL V. P.: M. J. Hoover, elected a vice-president of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Squibb Starts Production Of Radioactive Isotopes

E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has entered into the manufacture of radioactive isotope products.

Squibb has equipped a new $200,000 building at its New Brunswick, N. J., facility, designed exclusively for making the isotopes for the medical profession.

Initial shipments of radioactive gold, phosphorus and iodine to medical and research centers is expected to start in the early spring. Other products will be added at a later date.

The new building is divided into separate laboratories, one for every product manufactured. Each laboratory contains the latest electronic and scientific equipment needed to chemically process raw materials into suitable form for medical and research end-use.

The New Brunswick plant will receive activated material from reactors at Oakridge, Tenn., and Brookhaven, N. Y. The bulk material will then be processed, subdivided, packaged and shipped to hospitals and research centers throughout the United States.

Edmund Mendell, of the New Brunswick manufacturing staff, will head the radioactive isotope manufacturing project.

Pfister to Make Intermediates Line

Pfister Chemical Works, Ridgefield, N. J., for many years a leading producer of naphthols, has announced its intention to manufacture an extensive line of organic intermediates.

Recognizing the fact that up to the present time many intermediates are unavailable because of manufacturing restrictions, Pfister said it has set up facilities to produce a large list of intermediates in pilot plant or commercial quantities.

The following is a summary of the types of intermediates that will be available in commercial or pilot plant quantities:

Primary amines, acetoacet arylamides, nitro compounds, arylamides of cyclic acids, chlorinated compounds, carboxylic acids (including esters and acid chlorides), alkoxy compounds, pyrazolones, sulfonic acids (and salts), sulfonamides, and hydroxy compounds.

Purity Extract Bought By Caulk of Monsanto

Ray F. Caulk, senior sales specialist in fine chemicals for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, has purchased the Purity Extract Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., and has resigned from Monsanto to operate his own business.

A veteran of more than twenty-two years with Monsanto, Mr. Caulk has been identified throughout that time with the company's sale of flavors and condiments. In acquiring Purity, Mr. Caulk said, he "couldn't pass up the opportunity to make and sell a line of products such as he had so often helped others to develop."

Nickel, Cobalt Purchasing to Be Increased by Gov't

General Services Administration has entered into an agreement with Cuban American Nickel Company, a subsidiary of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, under which the government is to obtain substantial additional supplies of nickel and cobalt from new facilities to be built by the company.

The agreement provides for the government to accept, at the March 11 market price, such quantities of nickel and cobalt as may be tendered by the company during the period ending June 30, 1965, up to a total of 271 million pounds of nickel and 23,835,000 pounds of cobalt. The government will have the right to require the delivery of 30 percent of the annual output of nickel.

GSA said that the production will come from new facilities to be built both in Cuba and the United States for Cuban American Nickel, control of which is required to be maintained by Freeport Sulphur.

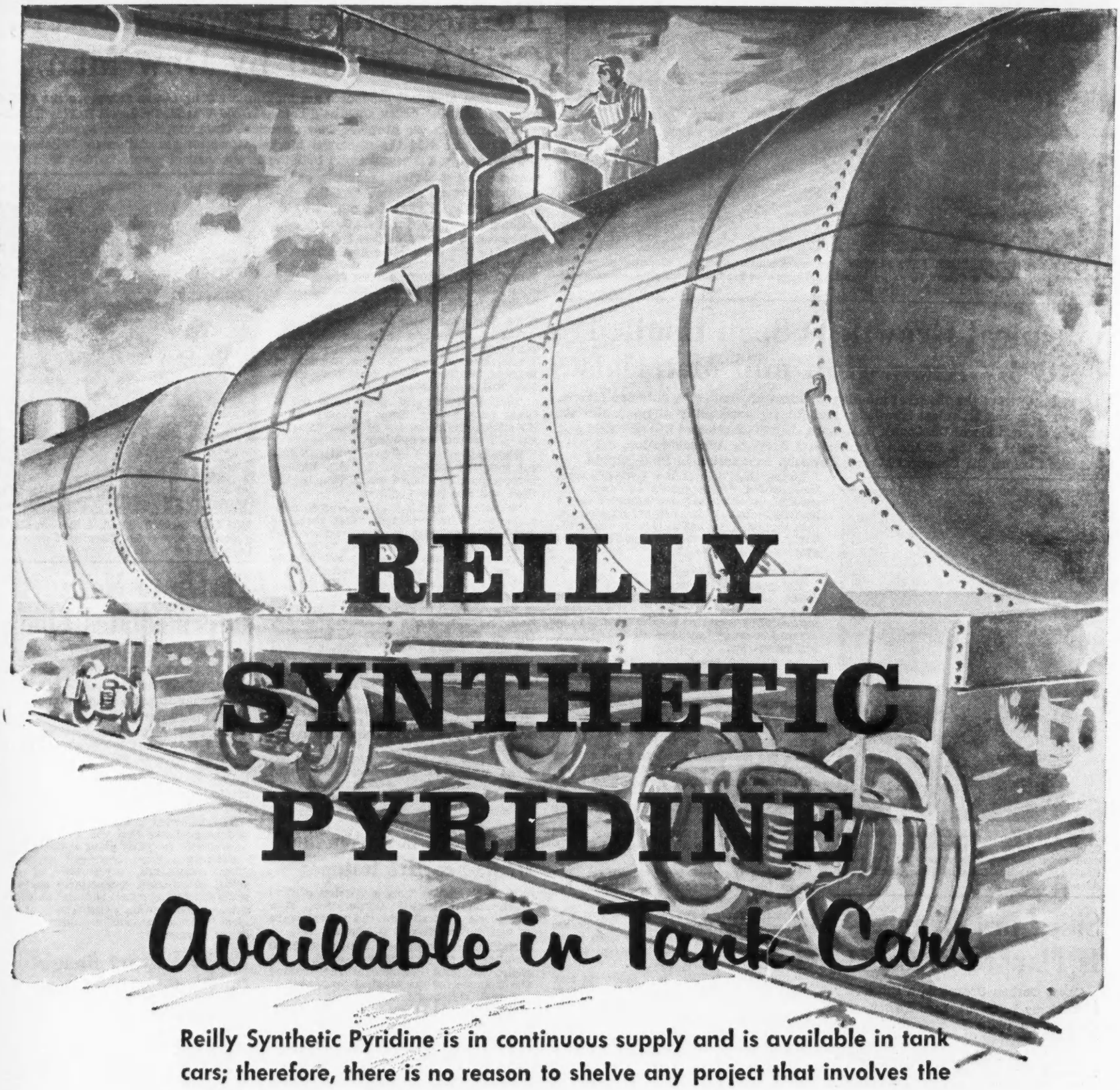
The Cuban operations will be conducted at Moa Bay on the northeastern coast, some 450 miles from Havana. There the ore will be mined and treated, and concentrates of nickel and cobalt will be shipped for refining to the company's new plant to be built in the United States, probably in the Gulf coast area.

The metals will be produced by a new process which was successfully tested by Freeport in a pilot plant built and operated in cooperation with the government, GSA said. Officials of the company contemplate the production of 50 million pounds of nickel and 4.4 million pounds of cobalt per year.

Nickel Producing Plant Is Expanded in Cuba

National Lead Company, New York, has announced completion of a 75 percent expansion program at the United States Government-owned nickel producing facility at Nicaro, Cuba.

Nickel Processing Corporation, a subsidiary of National Lead, operates the plant for the government. The expansion will bring rated capacity to 50 million pounds of nickel per year. New equipment is presently going through trial runs before being placed on stream.



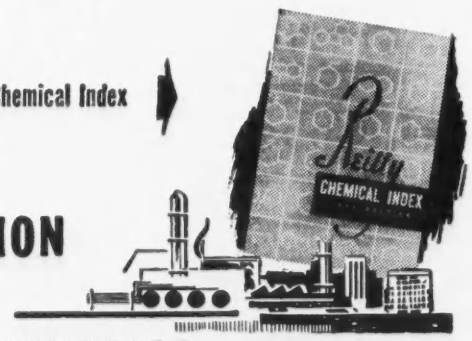
REILLY SYNTHETIC PYRIDINE

Available in Tank Cars

Reilly Synthetic Pyridine is in continuous supply and is available in tank cars; therefore, there is no reason to shelve any project that involves the use of this versatile chemical.

Reilly's position is unique, for only from Reilly can you obtain Synthetic Pyridine — from sample quantities to tank cars.

Send for your 1957 copy of the Reilly Chemical Index



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Association Meetings

American Society of Perfumers, fragrance symposium, Essex House, New York, March 20.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Miami, Fla., April 7-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 22-24.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 25-26.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Chemical Progress Week, April 8-12.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 26-27.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 24-25.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air and water pollution abatement conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 4-5; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

Natimal Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13

Parenteral Drug Association, annual midwest meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 12.

Proprietary Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 12-15.

Society of Flavor Chemists, luncheon and flavor symposium, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 22.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 9; annual outing Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 7-9.

DuPont Building Laboratory For the Use of Two Departments

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has started construction on a fifth laboratory building at its sales service research center at Chestnut Run, near Wilmington. The lab will be run jointly by the pigments and electrochemicals departments. It will conduct customer service and development work on titanium, silicon, pigments, sodium, peroxygen, chlorine, vinyl, and related product fields. The cost will be approximately $5 million and the building is expected to be ready for use by the spring of 1958.

The building will have an area of about 81,000 square feet of floor space. The electrochemicals wing will be on one floor and will accommodate about fifty persons. The pigments section, on two floors, will accommodate about 100 persons. The departments will share a main lobby and a number of meeting and reading rooms.

For both departments the laboratory will be a center for customer service work, customer visits, for development work on

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DIAMOND BRANCH MANAGER: Olin Smith, named manager of its Philadelphia branch sales office by Diamond Alkali Company, effective October 1, to succeed C. F. Wolters, jr., who retires on that date after thirty-seven years of service with the firm.

Naval Stores Loans Changed Only Slightly

Only a few minor differences are noted in the 1957 loan program continuing price support for gum turpentine and gum rosin, according to a Department of Agriculture report that compares the just-announced program to that for last year.

The 1597 support level of $28.29 per standard barrel of pine gum, processed basis, reflects 90 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum, unprocessed basis, as of February 15, 1957.

The support level per standard barrel

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Cutter Labs in Comeback After Its Troubles of 1955

Cutter Laboratories, which had its troubles in 1955 because of the polio vaccine muddle, last year staged a comeback, its annual report reveals.

The Berkeley, Calif., firm made a net profit of 11c. a share in 1956, as compared with the net loss of 60c. a share in 1955.

A number of lawsuits have been brought against the concern growing out of the use of Cutter's polio vaccine. However, according to Dr. Robert K. Cutter, president of the firm, none of them have as yet come to trial.

Cutter's lawyers, he says, feel that the company's liability is doubtful. He adds that they think "the amounts claimed have no relation to actual damages and that any judgment against the company would be in amounts substantially less than those claimed."

Penicillin Synthesis Method Discovered but Cost Is Greater Than in Fermentation Process

Penicillin, for years produced by the established fermentation process, can now be produced through chemical synthesis. The new production method is the work of Dr. John C. Sheehan, professor of chemistry, and Dr. K. R. Henry-Logan, research associate, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Sheehan says ten new kinds of the synthetic penicillin are already being tested for possible medical use. While the synthetic process will probably not be cheap enough to compete with the fermentation method, it is hoped that new forms will prove effective against disease organisms now resistant to natural penicillin and against a wider variety of infections.

The new penicillins might also have less tendency to produce allergic reactions, Dr. Sheehan hopes.

New Molecule Not Complex

The penicillin molecule is not an unusually complex one. Similar molecules, such as those of quinine, morphine, cortisone and sucrose, have yielded to synthesis. But the penicillin molecule is unstable and disintegrates easily—especially at one point in the process. Constructing it in the laboratory has been compared to placing an anvil on top of a house of cards. The final step is so delicate that unless properly done the structure collapses.

During World War II, it is estimated, a thousand chemists worked in thirty-nine laboratories in the United States and Great Britain in the attempt to synthesize penicillin. One group did succeed in producing a microscopic quantity but the process was not a methodical one and practical production was out of the question. At that time, the structure of the molecule was not even understood.

By 1948, when Dr. Sheehan undertook the task, other chemists had given up and many were skeptical as to whether penicillin could ever be synthesized. Dr. Sheehan has persevered and with the help of graduate and post-doctoral students continued the laboratory work for nearly nine years.

The Sheehan process employs novel reactions and technology which are expected to be useful in solving other chemical problems. It consists chiefly of a series of reactions at room temperature or below. The crucial step occurs when a carbon atom is bonded to a nitrogen atom, completing the structure of the final product, phenoxymethylpenicillin, which is known as penicillin V, the antibiotic which is commonly administered by mouth.

The research is being aided financially by Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y.

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DYES SPECIALIST: Harold R. Miller, who has joined the dyes and chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at Deepwater Point, N. J., as a specialist in the field of leather tanning and dyeing.

Chemurgy Parley Set By Agriculture Group

The Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research has picked "Chemurgy—Dynamic and Constructive" as the theme for its twenty-second annual chemurgic conference, to be held in the Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26 through 28.

The evening before the conference formally opens there will be a public meeting at which E. M. Poirot, a farmer from Golden City, Mo., will speak on "Chemurgy Helps the Farmer" and Robert T. DeVore, manager of the midwest district-extension division in the public relations department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., will speak on "Chemurgy Helps Labor." This will be followed by "Chemurgy demonstrated," by M. F. Taggart, of O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

On the opening day, Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the board of directors of the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, will speak on "Chemurgy Marches On" at the morning session.

During the afternoon there will be three papers:

"Recent Results Obtained With Gibberellic Acid," by Dr. R. F. Phillips, of Merck Sharp & Dohme; "Sesame—A Profitable New Crop," by John H. Kraft, of American Sesame Products, Inc., and

—Continued on page 70

Lithium Institute Sponsors Studies on Alloys and Glass

American Lithium Institute has initiated a program of sponsored research on lithium alloys at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and on lithium-containing glass at Pennsylvania State University. The institute will also establish fellowships at the two institutions.

The announcement of the research projects and fellowships was made last week by Marshall Sittig, president and managing director of the newly formed institute, at a press conference in New York.

At MIT, under a grant-in-aid, Prof. Michael B. Bever of the department of metallurgy will supervise a fundamental study of lithium alloys. The purpose of this work is to broaden basic information on known lithium alloys and to develop data on unknown lithium alloy systems needed in evaluating their potentialities as new materials of construction. Prof. Bever will be assisted in the project graduate students who will receive the ALI fellowship.

At Penn State, Dr. W. A. Weyl of the

—Continued on page 70

Penick Has Formulation Containing Gibberelic Acid

"Brellin," a new water-soluble powder formulation containing the new plant-growth stimulant gibberellic acid, has just been introduced by S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

When dissolved in one pint of water, one level teaspoon (2.5 grams) of "Brellin" will make a solution containing ten parts per million of gibberellic acid.

Argentine Chemical Industry Needs Foreign Money

The Argentine chemical industry, if it hopes to compete on the world markets, must have money. Specifically, it must have investment capital and it must have a sizeable amount of it.

That is the opinion of the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce, stated in its latest chemical and rubber industry report.

The funds must come from foreign sources, BDSA says, but their rate of inflow will depend largely on the government's investment policies and its success in coping with difficulties in electric power and transportation.

Some foreign investors are now showing interest but they are proceeding with caution, largely because this is a time when currently rising costs are reducing profit margins. On the other hand, there are some investors who consider the climate quite favorable at present, the report says.

This is the way BDSA paints the picture for chemicals in Argentina at present:

"In most cases chemical projects require heavy expenditures, which Argentine investors are not prepared to finance. Partly because of many years of import restrictions and various financial controls, the industry is greatly in need of new equipment and modern technics. The new gov-

—Continued on page 45

New

Dry, Stabile, Free-Flowing VITAMIN E ACETATE

- **FOR GREATER MANUFACTURING CONVENIENCE**
  Now for the first time–Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25%–the first dry form to be made from pure *dl*-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, the International Standard.

- **DRY–REALLY DRY!**
  Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% 'Roche' can be incorporated with most other dry granulations and immediately compressed without sticking and binding in tablet dies and punches. It does not liquefy or turn gummy when mixed with other vitamin entities in most multivitamin tablet formulae. Problems with cracked tablets during shelf life are greatly, if not entirely, eliminated.

- **STABILITY–EXCELLENT**
  Practically no measurable loss of vitamin E potency occurs during normal handling. This new Roche development is stabile when stored in customary shipping containers and when processed into pharmaceutical tablets.

- **MIXES WELL–DRY OR IN LIQUIDS**
  New Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% 'Roche,' when mixed with dry multivitamin preparations, disperses readily in liquids such as fruit juices, milk and water. The vitamin E potency of these prepared solutions is well maintained.

- **GOOD COLOR AND PARTICLE SIZE**
  Having a pale ivory color, 'Roche' Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% is similar in particle size to a mixture of Roche No. 40 and No. 60 dry vitamin A acetate powders. It is free-flowing. It has pharmaceutical elegance.

- **BIOLOGICAL POTENCY**
  'Roche' Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% contains 250 International Units of vitamin E per gram. Pure *dl*-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, as used in this new Roche product, has been adopted as the International Standard for vitamin E and is also available from Roche.

- DRY Vitamin E Acetate 25%–each gram contains 250 International Units.
  LIQUID Vitamin E Acetate–each gram contains 1000 International Units.
  LIQUID Vitamin E Unesterified–each gram contains 1100 International Units.
  (This latter material is highly useful as an antioxidant as well as for vitamin E value.)

- **NEW LOW PRICES**
  The fluid forms of vitamin E 'Roche' are now at all-time low prices. New Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% is priced advantageously.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls. dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
ton lots lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70% bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd., 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret., dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst, gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —

Freight equald., shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms. frt alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .47½- —
tanks works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst. bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.40 - 1.42
flake lb. 1.36 - 1.38
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin tech. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, S. Louis lb. 2.23 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —

Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald., with Chicago.

Allethrin 90% dms. frt alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb 95 1.00
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.40 - 1.47
1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.52
55 to 990 lbs., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks dlvd lb 15 - —
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter., F.P.A. bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Curacao kgs lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump dms. works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms. works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd. dms. works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ .08
Potash-chrome dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald lb 16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾

Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher.

Formate, basic soln. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk same basis lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .23 - —
contract works lb. .21 - —
Gel, 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract works lb .18 - —
dried, USP XIV fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract works lb. .79½- —
tech powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2710- —
pigs 10,000 lb lots frt alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste lining extra-fine dms lb. 68 - —
standard grade dms lb 48 - —
Powder, lining extra fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade dms lb 78½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs. 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al dms., lb. .33 - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l., lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
tribasic, etns., c.l lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate coml. bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs. c.l. works ton 37.00 - —
lump bgs. c.l. works ton 40.00 - —
Sulfate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .45 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.03 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol dms. frt alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline USP 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb .81 - 1.05
Biborate gran. dms. c.l., works ton 319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonia Biborate

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume			powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
bls	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bots.	bottles			pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
		gran.	granular	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade			resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
		imp.	imported		
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural		
		neut.	neutral	W.	west
dl-dist.	dextro-laevo distilled	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
				w w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Bichromate dms works lb 42 .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP gran. bbls. dms lb 17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. 77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF dms., bots lb 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate 80% dms. works lb .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
imp., Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31

Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Phosphate comi. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms lb. .46 - —
tech. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
syn., bulk, c.l. t.o.b. works ton.32.00 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96

Ammonium thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots.18.00 -28.00
dl, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Sulfate, dms lb.18.00 -28.00
dl, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Amyl alcohol, ex-pentane, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .27¾ —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Anethole, cns., dms lb 1.60 1.80
tech., dms lb 1.10 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .80 .90
Angelica root oil, bots lb.85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms lb. 1.95 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65% bgs., dlvd lb. .23 .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25 oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
powd., USP, bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
maroon shade, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida cn lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo. lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots., 1 kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500 gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
Manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Avocado oil, cns. lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .36
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.114.00 - —
Chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Chloride anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. ton.172.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.182.00 - —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dm lb. .22 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK APRIL 8-12

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Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Columbus, Ga. Greensboro Los Angeles New Orleans Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence Richmond San Francisco Toronto

Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.35	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb	.16	—
l.c.l. l.t.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
l.c.l., l.t.l. frt. equald	ton	285 00	—
Peroxide dms. frt equald	lb	.20	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray dms	lb	.15	.15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	105.00	—
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton	25 00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton	25 00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis	ton.	49.00	—
ex-whse, N. Y.	ton.	70.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
Cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	6 75	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.69	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.68	Nom.
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.69	Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.78	.81
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.77	.80
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.69	.71
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.68	.70
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.37
root, bls	lb.	45	.50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	84.00	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton.	87.00	—
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	82.35	—
1 ton lots ex whse	ton.	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF dms	lb.	74	1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075	.008
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit.lb.		.0075	—
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Sulfate, tech. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.45	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.25	—
Benzocaine dms	lb	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.44	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.54	—
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys, 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald	lb.	.18	—
smaller lots frt equald	lb.	.20	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, purit. fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.60	1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.64	.79
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms	lb.	.62	—
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms prices were ½c lower

Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.60	3.90
Dimethylamine, dms., works	lb.	2.25	—
Formate, cns	lb.	1.80	2.10
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	9.85	—
Propionate bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.75	1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride bots.	lb	35 00	36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.25	10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.00	—
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb	4.37	4.42
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	30¾	—
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
tree bark, bls	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

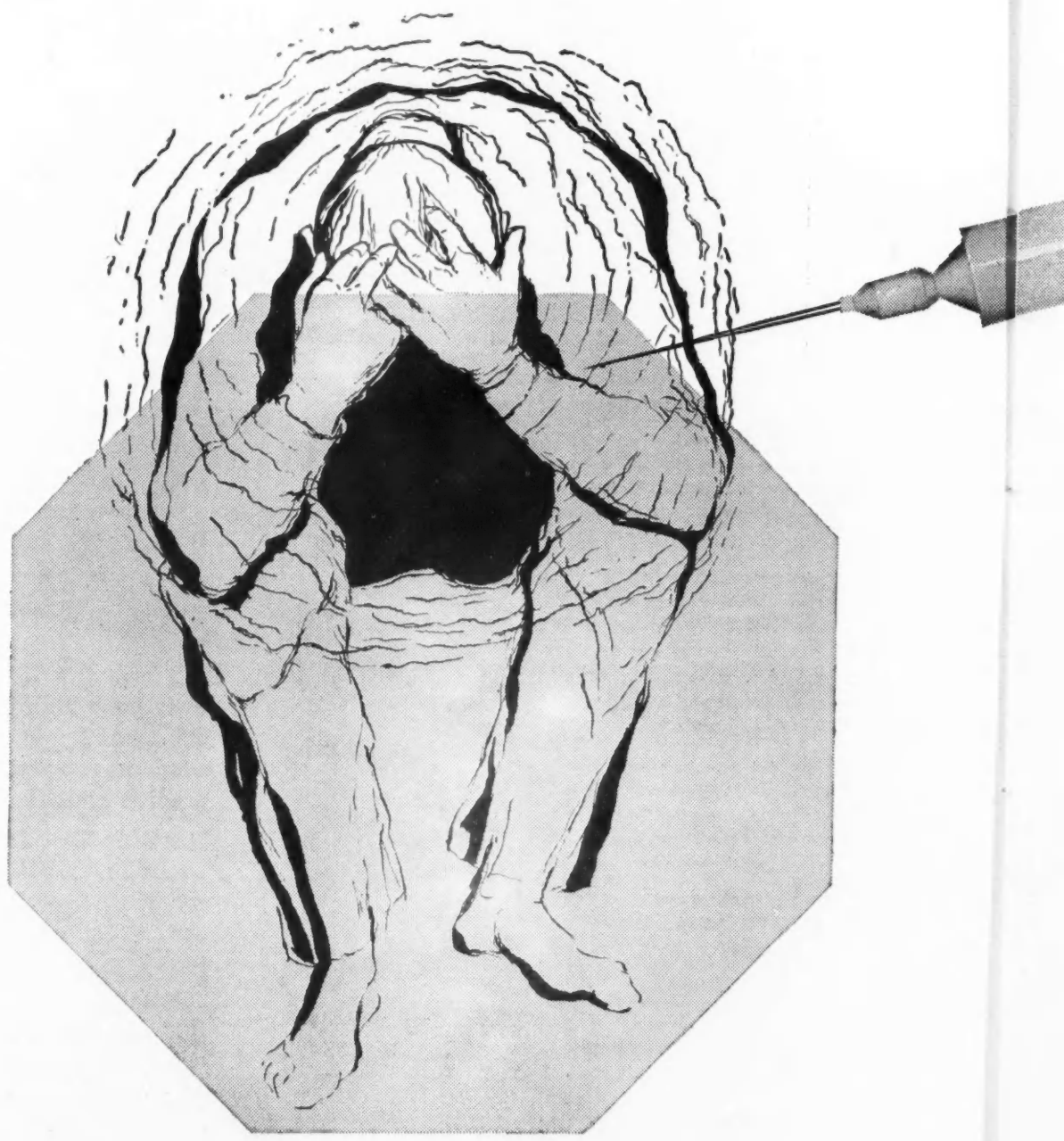
Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton.	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton.		5.25	—
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.		6.00	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot bls	lb	.48	.50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bois de rose oil, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).			
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher.			
Bonemeal, steamed works, E	ton.	60.00	—
Los Angeles	ton.	82.50	—
Bone oil, dms., works	lb.	.63	.70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).			
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	83.00	—
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi.	ton.	137.25	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton.	142.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	74.00	—



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Borax, tech., anhyd., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.71.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..ton.125.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.99.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.50 - —
Pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.114.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse pt. lb .18 .24
l.c.l. same basis lb .19 .26

Boric acid, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., N.Y. or Chi ..ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ..ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis ..ton.213.75 -233.75

Boric acid, tech., 99.9%, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ..ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis ..ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.98.00 - —
Tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ..ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.133.50 -153.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.188.75 -208.75
bgs, smaller lots, same basis ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls. truck-load works lb .62 - —
t.t.l. works lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur)
Broenner's acid, bbls. ..... lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., c.s., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - .40
Bromine, purif., ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —

Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l. same basis .. .. lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol bots lb 5.40 5.70

Brown Pigments

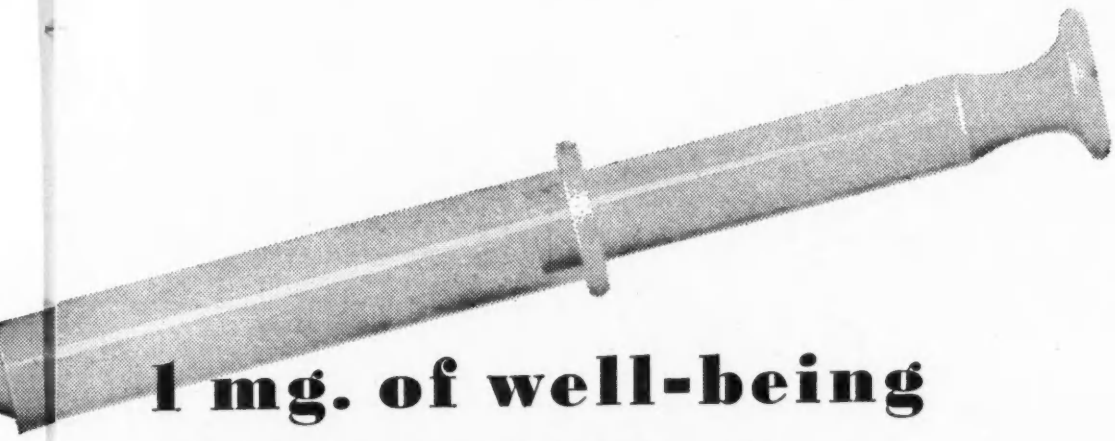
Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .15 - .20
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz lots ..oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene refd. cyls. c.l. refy lb .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb .22 - —
tanks refy lb .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate ferment dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —

n-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate syn dms c.l. dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride dms c.l. works lb .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .38¼ - —
Ether dms c.l. works lb .33 - —
l.c.l. works lb .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks same basis lb .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½ - —
Methacrylate dms c.l. t.l. works lb .55 - —
l.c.l. works lb .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms., frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Butylamine (see mono- di- and tri-) lb .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl m-cresol dms. c.l., works lb .55 - —
l.c.l. works lb .56 - —
tanks works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs c.l. works. lb .27½ - —
l.c.l lb .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .23 - —
tanks dlvd lb .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.60 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.20 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.40 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Cadmium iodide 25 lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithonone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Metal ingots or sticks cs dlvd lb 1.70 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithonone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.46 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.14 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.35 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.67 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.24 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithonone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd. dms 100 lb lots or more lb 3.00 —
hydrous dms 100 lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 3.00 - —
hydrous 100 lb lots or more lb 2.80 —
Citrated USP dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 —
Cajeput, oil, native, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib dms., 100 lbs or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Arsenate dealers bgs c.l. frt alld lb .09 09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 10.50 —
chalk whiting 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis lb .10 10½
water grd ½ to 10 microns bgs, c.l works ton 30.00 —
10 to 20 microns bgs c.l. works ton 17.00 18.00
precip dense bgs. c.l. works ton 32.50 —
l.c.l. works ton 42.50 —
medium bgs. c.l works ton 38.00 —
l.c.l works ton 48.00 —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 —
l.c.l. works ton 47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l. works ton 120.00 175.00



1 mg. of well-being

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A prime producer of Reserpine, Penick has developed other special Rauwolfia alkaloids, Rauserfia and Raunormine. With Verabore (special amorphous alkaloids of Veratrum Viride) and Protobore (protoveratrines A and B), these are among the highly purified extractives made in our versatile plants.

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Calcium Chloride—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

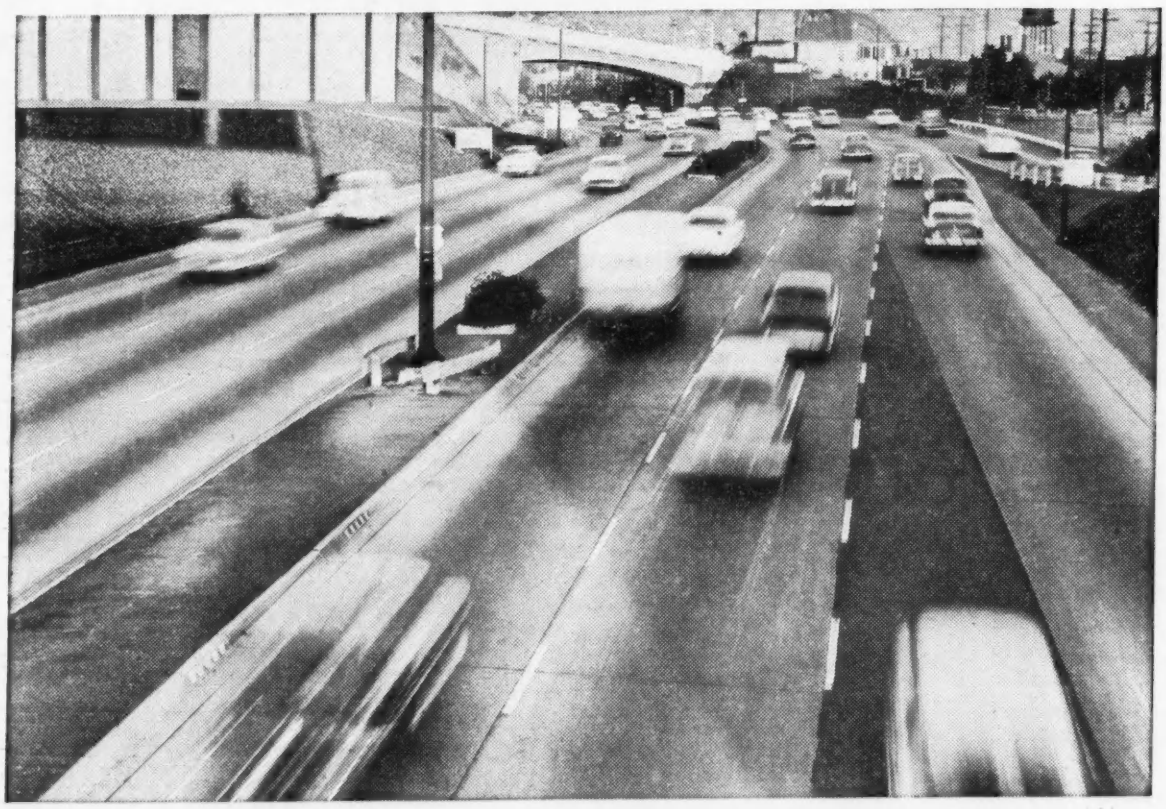
Calcium chloride, gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton 36.00 -73.00
USP gran. dms lb .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .20 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 .55
Cyclamate 100-lb. fib. dms lb 2.95 —
Gluconate, AA, bbls. dms lb. .74 .76
USP bbls. dms lb .67 .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.28 - —
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .36 .40
Mandelate, USP, dms. works lb 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb .41 .46
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm lots, works lb. .13 - —

Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted, gram .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.50 —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 79.55 -83.25
t.c.l., frt equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs. 10,000-lb lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Phylate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. 30½ —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l. works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms. incl. c.l., works lb. 15 —
t.c.l. same basis lb 16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)

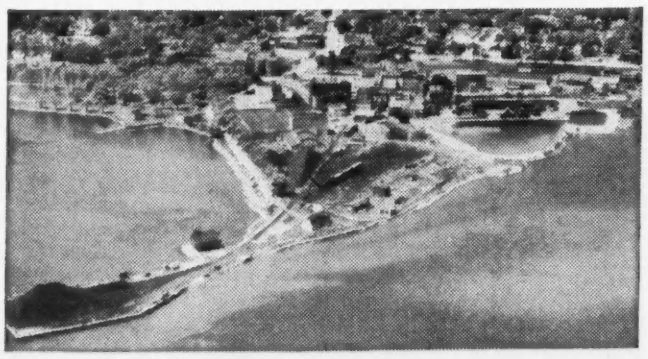
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - —
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots, lb. .80 - .85
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb .92 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .28 - .35
White, dms. lb. .29 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Rectified, cns. lb. 10.00 -13.00
Candelilla wax crude, bgs. lb. .65 - .69
Refd., bgs lb. .71 - .75
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capric acid, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic alcohol, 85%, dms., c.l. and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .25 - .27
Capsicum (see Pepper, red),
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin),
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb 17 —
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 —

Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0450- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .0850- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls. same basis lb .08 .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 .040
Disulfide, 55-gal dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - .14½
tech. consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC),
Carbromal, NF, dms 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 3.20 —
"B" lb 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .64 - .66
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Ceara, tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .67
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .67
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.33 - 1.34
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.35 - 1.36
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. No prices.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. No Prices
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22½ - —
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots same basis lb .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" lb. .20½ - —
"B" lb. .19½ - —
"C" lb. .18 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP),
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l., lb. .2850- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .20¾ - .21
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼ - .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20¼
Castor oil acids, dms. lb. .17¾ - .19¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Celery seed oil, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .548 - .558

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...



IMPROVE HIGHWAY SAFETY—Markings on this heavily traveled Pasadena, Calif. freeway are clearly visible after three years of 120,000 vehicle per day traffic. That's because the traffic paint is fortified with Parlon® chlorinated rubber. Parlon is specified by state, county, and city engineers from coast to coast because of its long wear, rapid dry, excellent adhesion, and lower long-term cost. This story is dramatized in the new Hercules movie "Highway Life Lines". To see it, contact your local Hercules representative or write for more information.



DIVERSIFY ITS SERVICE—With the acquisition of Huron Milling Company, now a division of the Virginia Cellulose Department, Hercules adds an entirely new range of products to the company's industrial chemicals. Huron products, made from wheat flour, are used in foods, adhesives, and in both edible and non-edible starches. The Huron plant is located at Harbor Beach, Michigan, along the shore of Lake Huron.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
951 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS

G57-3

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

1½ hours ago, she helped load 16 tons of acetophenetidin

(Dow teletype operator speeds service through advanced communications)

10:30 A.M., and the teletypewriter continued to click rhythmically. An operator in our New York sales office was typing an order, while one of our Midland, Michigan, operators simultaneously received it. "Ship 160 drums of Acetophenetidin, U.S.P., from the Chicago warehouse and deliver in Chicago."

With this, an advanced communication system hit high gear. At the same time that our operator relayed the request from here at our Midland, Michigan, office—Chicago received it and began loading. Often, a load is on its way the very same day!

Midland is the hub of our teletype operations through which all orders pass. So, regardless of a customer's location, his order gets transmitted to the shipping point nearest him in a matter of minutes.

It's one more way Dow speeds service to customers and is part of a forward-looking plan that gears present communications and distribution to tomorrow's chemical needs. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Department FC849 B.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, 48%, bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 300-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .29
5-ton lots, works lb. .28½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb .27 - .30
Charcoal black (see Charcoal, activated).
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant. ton.80.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
10 lb paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.98.00 - —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l. same basis ton.88.00 - —
40 lb. paper bags., c.l., same basis ton.85.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty. lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
500-lb. lots lb. .88 - —
100-lb lots or less lb. .93 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works lb 75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms. min. 10,000 lbs or over, frt alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb 1.20 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
Fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
Fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP dms lb. .30 - —
4-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .81 - —
powd. dlvd E., 100% basis lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin coml. bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .0465- —
Dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
Tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate fib. dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms. frt. adjusted lb .1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C. E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y., Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ —
cbys. works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs lb. .35 .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb 1.08 —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb.10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots. cns lb 4.90 5.90
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .87 - .90
Java, cns lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 1.20 - —
Citronellal bots. dms lb 2.85 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.90 - —
Civet, artif, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat. bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 45.00
lump bulk Atl port long-ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd. airfloat. 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton.10.00 —
l.c.l. Georgia, works ton.15.50 —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd. bgs., c.l. ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00

Have we checked Columbia-Southern lately? T.J.

First producer to improve shipments by promoting customer aids like the fusion welded tank car and the 55-ton single unit car.

Say, that's right!—DHT, Purchasing

First producer to cut customer costs by launching a fleet of high capacity barges for inland water deliveries.

I remember that! RPM, Finance

First producer to standardize on the tank car dome platform for added safety in customer unloading.

Meant a lot to us then—and now!
ANH, Plant Safety

First producer to reduce customer freight costs by opening facilities on the Ohio, pioneering the development of America's "Chemical River."

Everybody sure followed them!
CBW Traffic

Still one of the nation's leading merchant producers of chlorine, with all the dependability of supply, control of quality, and depth of customer servicing this leadership implies.

No question about it!
JTH, Technical Staff

So often, it costs less to deal with the leader.

Let's check Columbia-Southern today! DHT
RPM, ANH, CBW, JTH

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston
New York • St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas • Houston
Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • San Francisco

IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs .....lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs .....lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms...lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms .....lb. 1.20 - 1.50
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E. 100% basis lb. 41½ .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .41½ .43
purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. 55 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 57 - —

CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb lower and are on a works basis

Coaltar crude resale for soins. dms. c.l. ex-whse gal. 30½ —
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, ex works gal. .17 - —
refd., resale industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .30½ .35
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .33½ .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and industrial, bulk, works, ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
roofing, 140-155°F., Fed., Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd, lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.80 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Calcium carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .68 - —
liq., 6% Co., dms..... lb. .54¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.00 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co., kgs..... lb. 1.48 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.... lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocilana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .64 - .68
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .11⅞- —
tanks, Pacific coast..... lb. .11 - —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl. lb. .19¼- .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms.... lb. .22¼- .23¼
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .23½- .25½
tanks .....lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms.....lb. .24½- .26½
tanks .....lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .11⅜- .11⅞
Codeine NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.....gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls .....lb .20 - .22
blue bls .....lb 20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.....oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs .....lb. .60 - —
flexible, dms .....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls.....lb. .55 - —
Colombo root bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Collodion USP, dms .....lb. .32½- —
Condurango bark, bales .....lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs....lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns .....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35½- —
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
dried, dms., works..... lb. .37¾- .38¼
cuprous, dms., works..... lb. .43 - .47
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more... lb. .75½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .77½- —
Gluconate dms lb. 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more works. lb. .60½- —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate tip dms lb 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works. lb. .1980- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 13.40 -15.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 22.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 23.25 - —
tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 29.00 -33.00
Undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.....ton. 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .09 .09½
Yugoslavian bgs ..... lb. .08½- —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.....lb. 10.50 - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works... lb. .14½- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y...lb. .06 - .06¼
Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .1866- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .1766- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .14¾- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms. c.l 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Costus oil, bots.....oz. 6.00 - —
Cortisone acetate NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 55.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13½ Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .13¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock..... lb. .13¼ Nom.
tanks, Waco..... lb. .13½ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., salad, dms.....lb. .19⅛- .19⅜
tanks .....lb. .17⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
Cramp bark NF bls lb 85 .95
Coumarin, NF cryst dms lb 3.60 —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)

Creosote carbonate NF bots chys. lb 3.03 3.26
Coaltar crude tanks works frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 - —
refd. dms., c.l., works gal. 42 .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 53 .55
tanks same basis gal .33 .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote, coaltar),
Wood, beachwood, chys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood NF bots chys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl.... lb. .0561- —
l.c.l. incl ..... lb .0634- —
N Y whse ..... lb .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .72 - —
Cresol tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C. wide distillation range non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb 1625- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1675- —
tanks same basis lb 145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1825- —
tanks same basis ..... lb 160 - —
m-Cresol 95-98% dms. c.l. works. lb 60 —
l.c.l. works lb 61 - —
m-p-Cresol 5-95% 3°C. dms., c.l. frt. equald lb 1775- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1825- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb 160 - —

m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .2175- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 2225- —
tanks same basis lb 200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis .. lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb 50 —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb 51 —
tanks dlvd ..... lb 49 —
Methyl ether cns ..... lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 204°to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 204°to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —

TENNESSEE CORPORATION

COPPER

COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in poly-lined drums or bags.

CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

PARA TOULENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary Zinc Oxide.

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE
65% Mn SO_4. Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.

TENNESSEE CORPORATION

617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Creslyic Acid—Dicapryl Sebacate

Creslyic acid, non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald..gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks frt. equald..gal. 1.09 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse..gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .80 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis..gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal..lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis..gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal..lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 24¼ 25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
Cryolite nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs 13 00 —
l.c.l. works..100 lbs 14 25 —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs. c.l. t.l. works..lb. 29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs..lb. 70 - —
powd., cs..lb. .85 —
Cubeb oil, cns..lb. 4.10 - 4.25

Cumene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs..lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs..lb. N.P.
Cumin oil, bots., cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract 55% tannin, bgs. ex dock, duty extra..lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract..ton 55 00 - —
pulv. 21% N, bgs, works..unit-ton 2 75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms, c.l. works..ton 120 00 —
l.c.l. works..ton 140 00 —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls..lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane 99% tech. dms., c.l., works..gal. 70 - —
l.c.l. works..gal 72 - —
tanks, works..gal 55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., Zone 1, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis..lb. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l.,..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works, same basis..lb. .24 - —

Zone 1 comprises all Continental U. S. East of the eastern boundaries of Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. Zone 2 comprises the remaining states.

Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb. cyls., works..cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works..cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots..gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots..gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots..lb. 5.30 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester dms. c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis..lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works..lb. .39 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, a/E, cs..lb. No stocks
dust, bgs..lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs..lb. .20 Nom.
East India, batu, bold, bgs..lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs..lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs..lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs..lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs..lb. .17¾- .20

Dammar gum, Siam, cs..lb. .37½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..lb. .44¼- .47
No. 2 bgs..lb. 32 - .34
No. 3, bgs..lb. No stocks
dust, bgs..lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs..lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls..lb 32 —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l. works..lb 45 —
l.c.l. works..lb 46 —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..lb 23 .27
smaller lots same basis..lb 24 .28
fib dms., c.l., same basis..lb 24 .28
smaller lots, same basis..lb 25 .29
l-Decanol, tech., dms. c.l. dlvd..lb 41 —
l.c.l. dlvd..lb 43 —
tanks, dlvd..lb 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls..lb. 45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton 49 50 - —
17%P paper bgs. c.l., t.l. works..ton 58 00 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works..ton 64.10 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices

Degras, common, bbls..lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls..lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd., E of Rockies..gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis..gal. .48½- .50

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

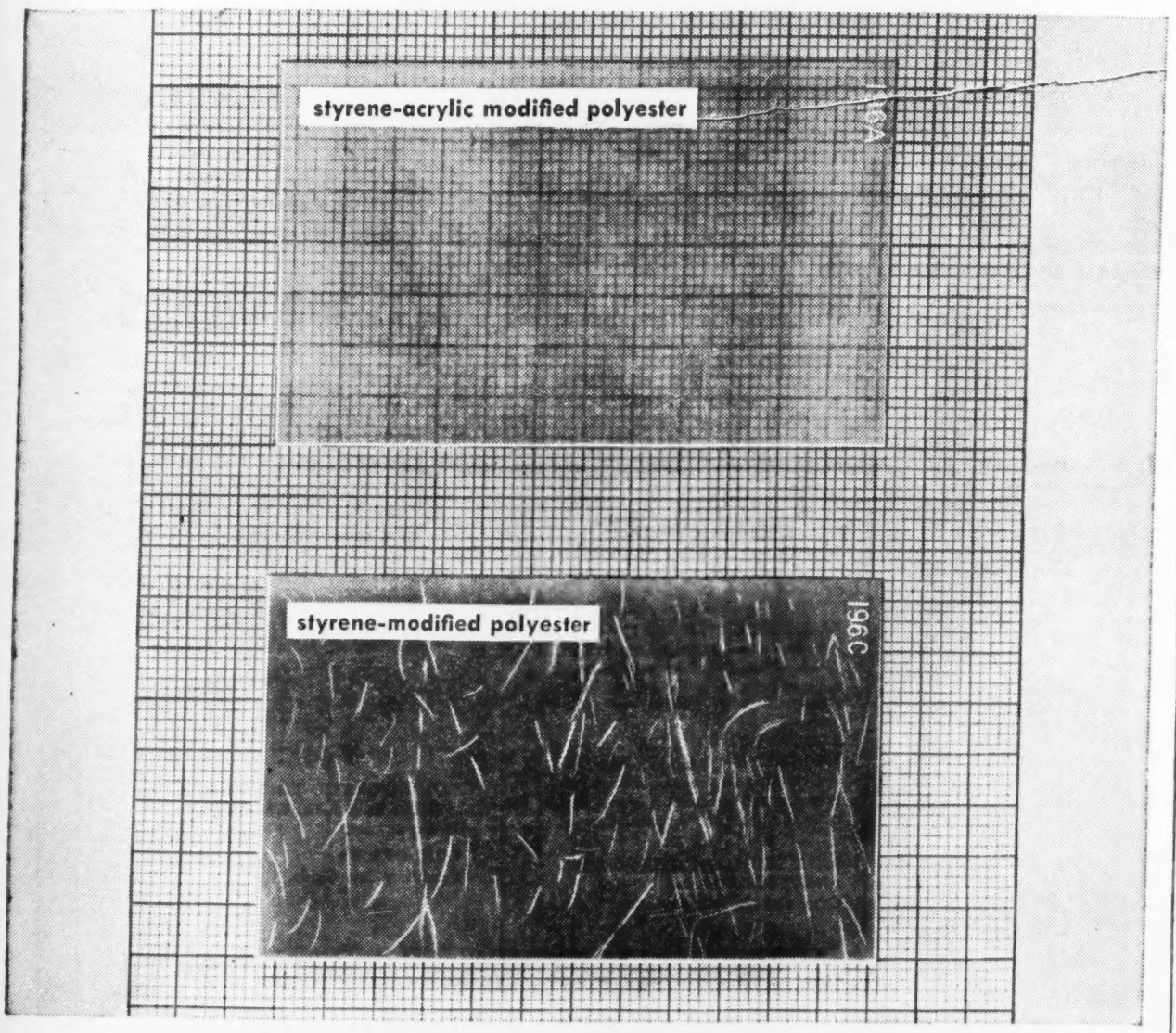
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies..gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis..gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis..gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis..gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis..gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis..gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis..gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis..gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis..gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis..gal. .50 - —
For anhydrous alcohol, on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gallon higher.
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis..gal. .48 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots..lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots..lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 9.48 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 9.32 - —
light paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 9.07 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 9.22 - —
white paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.91 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 9.06 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, imported bgs..lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose USP dms..lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .125 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .145 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .155 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12 - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., l.c., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms..lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .89¾- .99
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis..lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld..lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld..lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd..lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate dms works frt alld..lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l. c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.20 - —
l.t.l., dlvd..lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l..lb. .95 - —
tanks..lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd..lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l. dlvd..lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd..lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works..lb. .61 - —



POLYMERS KNOW HOW TO CONCEAL THEIR AGE

... with Rohm & Haas Acrylic Monomers

Looking at these glass fibre reinforced panels, you'd hardly suspect that both were exposed to the same Florida weather for 12 months. The one, made with a styrene-modified polyester resin, suffered surface erosion, discoloration, and fibre "splintering." But the other, made with a styrene-acrylic modified polyester resin, retained its color and surface gloss without fibre evidence.

This is typical of the built-in benefits you get through copolymerization of Rohm & Haas acrylic monomers with many other monomers. The primary chemical bonds which are formed mean that the acrylates cannot migrate, volatilize, or be extracted by even the strongest solvents. As a result, copolymers remain tough and flexible longer . . . resist attack by heat and ultraviolet light. To see how acrylic monomers can improve your product, write for our detailed booklet.

ROHM & HAAS ACRYLIC MONOMERS

Methyl acrylate
Ethyl acrylate
Butyl acrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
Methyl methacrylate
Ethyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate
Hexyl methacrylate
Decyl-octyl methacrylate
Lauryl methacrylate
Stearyl methacrylate
Glacial acrylic acid
Glacial methacrylic acid

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, (see 2,4-D).			
3,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.12¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.10¾	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb	.12	.14½
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works	lb	.33½	—
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works	lb	.34	—
tanks, works	lb	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb	.05	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.06	—
tanks works	lb	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works	lb	.54	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.55	—
tanks, works	lb	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. alld	lb	.58¼	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works	lb	.34	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.35	—
tanks same basis	lb	.31½	—
Dieldrin dms frt alld	lb	1.80	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb	1.85	—
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb	.27	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.24½	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.47	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.48	—
tanks same basis	lb	.45	—
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb	.69½	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.70½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.67	—
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.42	—
l.c.l same basis	lb	.43	.45
tanks same basis	lb	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.30	.30½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.31	.31½
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.27½	.28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb	.19	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.48½	—
N,N Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.57	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.55	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb	.17¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.15¼	—
Boriborate dms. l.c.l.	lb	.31	—
Diethyl ether dms., c.l., works.	lb	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.48¼	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.30¾	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.28¼	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.31	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.20	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.27¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.44	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.,	lb	1.25	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	4.40	5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb	.32¾	.34
Stearate, dms., ton lots	lb	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works.	lb	.64	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.0850	.0875
Sulfate, bulk	gram	.0850	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms.	lb	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.14½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.31	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works	lb	.63½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.23¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	.50½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb	.09¼	—
nat., bgs	lb	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb	3.25	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb	4.35	5.10
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.225	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	1.20	—
70%, dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb	.68½	—
l.c.l. dlvd. 100% basis	lb	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb	2.20	2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
tanks, works	lb	.28½	—
Sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb	1.275	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.42	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.33	—
40% soln. dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb	.39	—
l.c.l. frt. equald	lb	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.32	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works.	lb	.34	.39
tanks works	lb	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis frt. equald	lb	.68	—
smaller lots, frt equald	lb	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP	lb	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb	.15¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. ald. E	lb	.20¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld. E	lb	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb	.40	—
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.30½	.31
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.28	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.60½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.61½	.62½
tanks works dlvd	lb	.58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb	.28¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.29¼	—
tanks same basis	lb	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. t.c.l., works.	lb	.35	—
Dipentene dest-dist. dms., c.l., works	gal	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal	.52	—
ex-whse	gal	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l. works	lb	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower			
Oxide, perfume grade cns	lb	.56	.61
Phthalate dms. c.l. works	lb	.51¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd. flake bgs., c.l., works frt equald	lb	.33	—
l.c.l., works, frt equald	lb	.35	—
fused, tanks works frt equald.	lb	.31	—
tech. fused tanks works, frt. equald	lb	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium	USP, dms	lb	5.00	5.50
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l. frt alld	lb	.17¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.18¾	—
tanks same basis	lb	15¼	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	21	—
tanks same basis	lb	18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton tots, frt. alld	lb	.62	—
smaller tots, frt alld	lb	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports exdock	ton	80.00	—
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.19	—
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
l.c.l. works 100% basis	lb	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.14	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.12	—
Dyes coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No 2	lb	15.65	17.60
Green FD & C, No. 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb	19.60	22.85
No 3	lb	21.30	35.90

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
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1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	17.60
Yellow FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.20	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	10.95
Brown D&C No. 1	lb	15.65	16.10
Green D&C, No. 5	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	14.80
Orange D&C, No. 3	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd., No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40	Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161	Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.48	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.67	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.69	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.03	—
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667	Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.98	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749	Red BX	lb.	5.62	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	4.11	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.38	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.78	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	3.53	—
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.56	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
1101	Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113	Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.93	—
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.42	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	4.60	—
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
	Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-317	Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.01	1.03
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb	3.75	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	.75
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	.72
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.66	.73
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l-Epinephrine, base syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Erigeron oil, cns	lb.	5.50	7.50
Ergot, NF dms. tin-lined	lb	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Sulfate bots	oz.	87.75	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58½	—
	lb.	.58½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.58	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74	.90
Bromide, tech. 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.44	.46
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.46	.48
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	.43
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.36¾	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	.90
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	3.45

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Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

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Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns lb 1.21 - —
tndust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb 10 —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works, frt. equald lb 51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride USI bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate dms lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms. l.c.l. works lb No prices
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
Ethylethanolamines mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb 43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb 44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb 41½- —
N-Etnyl-a-naphthylam'ne dms. works, lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide bbls lb 88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms c.l. frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l., or t.l. frt equald lb 17 - —
t.l.l. same basis lb 18 - —
tanks, same basis lb 15 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Tanks dlvd. lb. .34½- —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
Dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
Tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lo. .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, tndust. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 17 - —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .27 —
Monostearate triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 7.65 - —
Eucalyptol, USP cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP bots lb. 2.25 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
c.l., works lb. .09 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst. bbls c.l. works. 100 lbs 5.25 6.75
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP cryst dms works lb .67½- .69
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate NF soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½

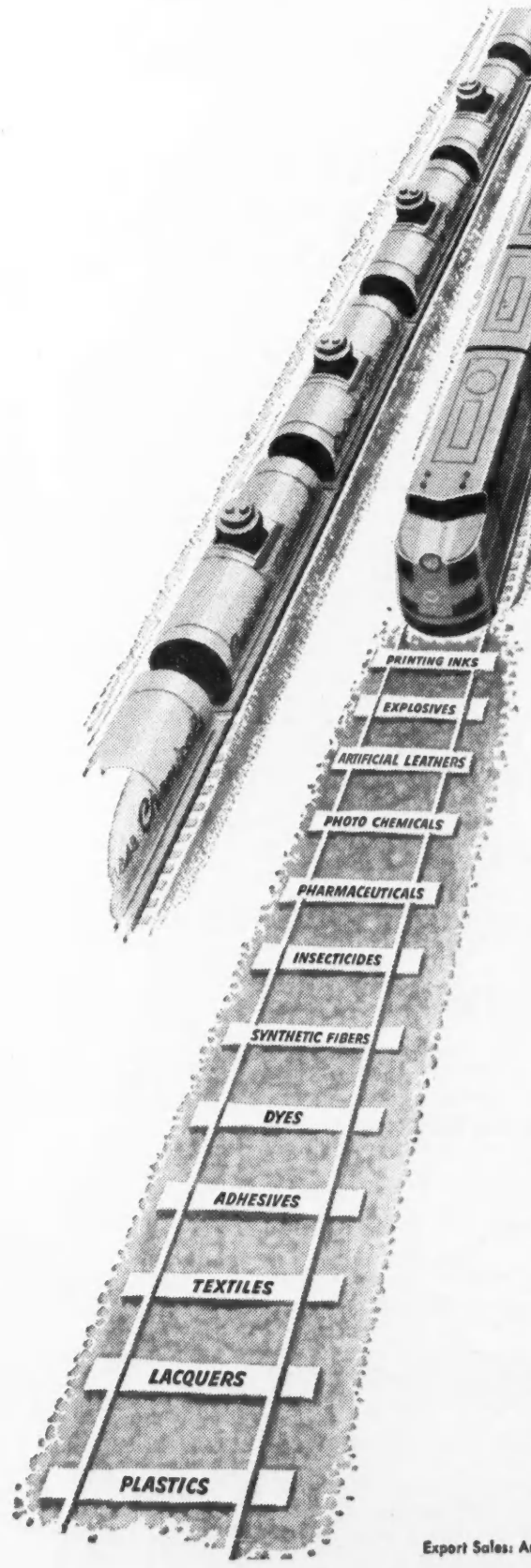
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden 60% protein grd. bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 140.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton. 137.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —

Formaldehyde 37% (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0450- —
(12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
(uninhibited, methanol-free), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark bls lb 60 .61
Fullers earth bgs. c.l. fli mines, ton. 19.00 —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs. c.l. Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 —
calcined bgs c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 17.00
200-mesh bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 18.00
spent bgs. c.l. shipt point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural dms. c.l., works lb 13 - —
l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 12 - —
dlvd. W lb. 13 - —

Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
Dms., c.l., Memphis Tenn lb. .20 - —
Dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
Dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
Dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
Tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil refd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb 18 —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 19 —
tanks, dlvd lb 15½ —
Fustic extract crvst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb 47½ —
No 2 bbls. l.c.l lb 45½ —
No 3 bbls. l.c.l lb 43½ —
liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 22½ —
No 2 bbls. l.c.l lb 21½ —
No 3 bbls. l.c.l lb 19 —
solid No 1 bxs. l.c.l lb 45 —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF, VII bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Garlic oil, pure, bots oz. 4.25 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).



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Gelatin edible, pure (pork skin),
75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 13.50 - 14.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 15.00 - —
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.10 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 24.00 - —
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Ginger root, African, bls lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs lb. .26½ - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Glauber's salt anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
dms., 1-dm. lots, works lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same oasis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, green, 180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 16
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots., frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .16½ - .18¼
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - .16¾
refd., CP, USP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅛ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
yellow dist., c.l. lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.85 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅞ - .09
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾ - .06⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Extra winter, strained dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - .21¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ - .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol NF, cryst, dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate NF VII dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. 1.60 - —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs trucks, dlvd New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, don. paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton. 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.35 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. 21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. 70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .233 - —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. N. Y. C. and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - 48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .17 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
α-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
8-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
8-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼

INTERMEDIATES

ANISIC ACID

ANISOYL CHLORIDE

BENZIL

BENZILIC ACID

BENZOIN

BETA-OXYNAPHTHOIC ACID

DIBENZYL ETHER

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

PARA-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID

RESORCINOL

Write for detailed information

HEYDEN NEWPORT

HEYDEN NEWPORT CHEMICAL CORPORATION

342 Madison Avenue—New York 17, New York

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms..... gm. 4.75 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
Cyls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - .90
Dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots..... lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide dms. fib ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. 45 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd. cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd..... lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .211 - —
tanks dlvd lb 1800- —
gms gm. 4.75 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
tech., dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb 6.00 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst. No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots.... lb 16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd..... lb 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole..... lb. 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
Bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex-dock lb. .05¾- —
Bbls., l.c.l., ex-dock lb. .06 - —
Bbls., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l ... lb. .0205- .0345
type bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
Dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. 46 .70
Formate, dms lb. 80 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. 75 1.00
solvent grade, dms, c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks dlvd lb 19½ —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
Tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. 70 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. 75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works..... lb. .65 1.25

Itaconic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. NP - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. NP - —
Japan wax, cs. lb. .43 - .44
Juniper berries, bgs lb 18 .20
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd. fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. 15½ - 17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .32 - .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb .15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F., b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .15125- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .21
bbls., smaller lots lb. .1921- .22
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
bbls., smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
Plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
bbls., 1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls. lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 —
6,000 lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
200-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —

Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.

A NEW Member of An OLD Family of Fine Citrus Products . . .

M. C. P.

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Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL, *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label . . . *in first grade only* . . . joins the family of fine M.C.P. Brand citrus products — pectins, juices, concentrates, etc. — which have long made the M.C.P. label a symbol of highest quality and dependability.

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W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lactose—Magnesium Sulfate

Lactose, fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP fib dms., 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
200-1,800 lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls lb. Nom. —
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .14⅜ -
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. 25 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .36½ - .38½
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ -
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.60 - —
Lavandin oil, dms., cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.95

Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .25½ - —
gran., bbls lb. .26½ - —
powd., bbls lb. .26½ - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .36½ - —
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580 - —
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2075 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¼ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .192 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1935 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2035 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms. lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs, c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
sulfate, bgs., c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb.50.00 -85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Messina, cns. lb. 5.75 - —
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00

Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.20.82 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.22.32 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.26.32 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
West Indian, cns lb. 5.00 - —
Expressed West Indian, cns. lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Terpeneless, bots. lb.50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.30 - 5.10
96-98% dms lb. 4.05 - 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99% tech. formulators dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.55.00 - —
extracted 36% bulk same basis ton.54.50 -55.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .1750 - .1800
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1320 - —
tanks, New York lb. .1460 - —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1490 - .1500
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1960 - —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2260 - —
Linseed pitch, dms. lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½ - —
ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11¼
Chloride, CP, anhyd. ton lots lb. 1.23½ - —
tech., anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05¼
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 - —
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate dms. works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .08¾ - —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb 1.50 —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .50 - —
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine, fib. dms lb.12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment. lb. 3.25 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb.14.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns, frt. equald lb. .25¾ - .26½
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾ - .30½
extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
USP, light, bgs lb. .36½ - .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.43.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .23½ - .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

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CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

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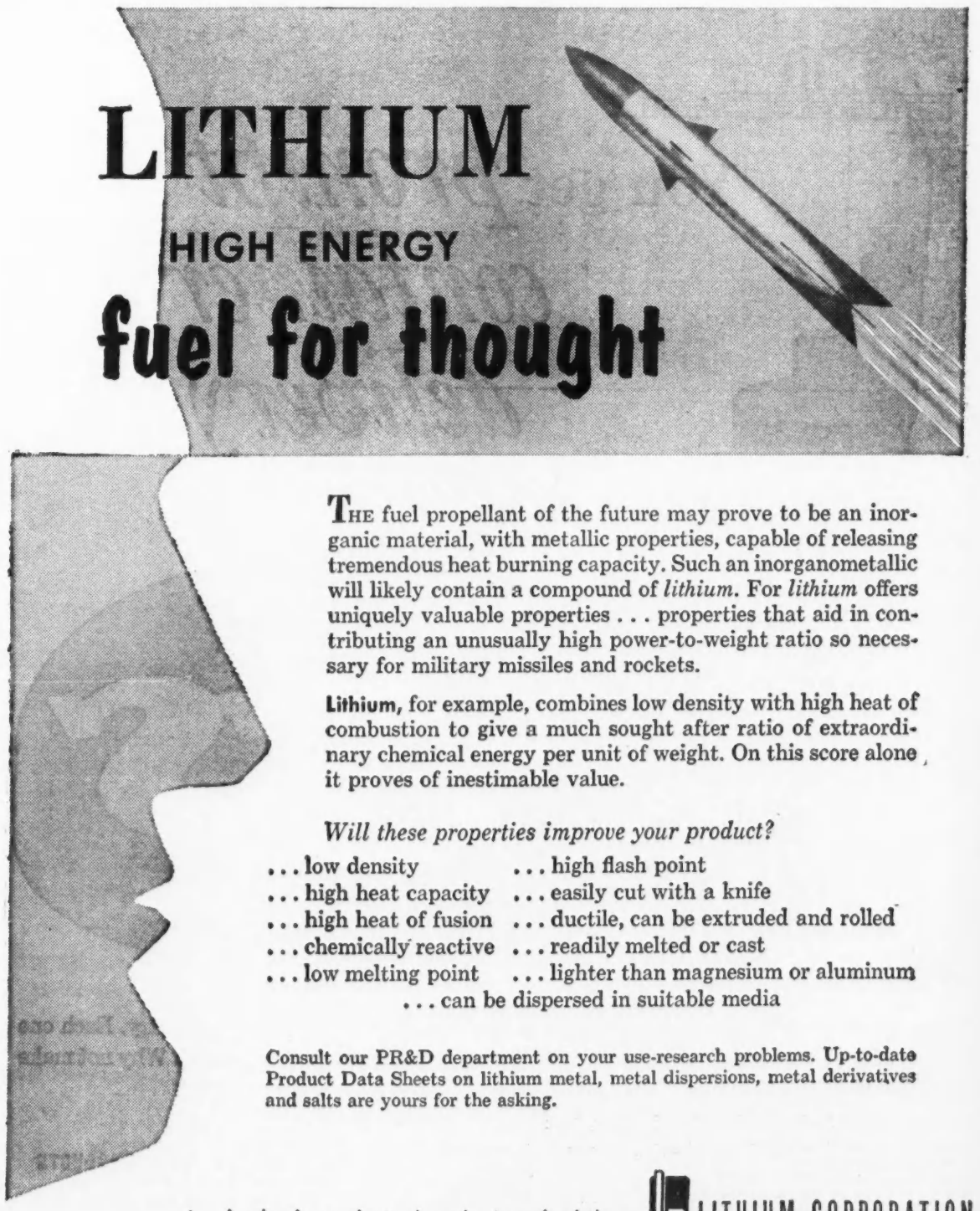
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U. S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	—
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms.	lb.	.37	.38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.			
Malic acid, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40	2.50
Mandrake root bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.22	—
Carbonate bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	—
paper bgs., works	ton.	144.50	—
dms., works	ton.	152.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher			
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.80	1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Hypophosphite NF dms	lb.	3.52	—
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.37½-	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
Resinate fused 3½% Mn. dms.	lb.	.24	—
precip. 6½ 7% Mn dms	lb	28	—
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S.E.	ton.	88.53	—
l.c.l. dlvd S E	ton.	95.55	—
Tallate 6% dms	lb	24	—
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	62.00	—
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	54.00	57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.	lb.	.34½-	.38
CBB, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.23½-	.28
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust., bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.19¾-	.22
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol, com'l, fib, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
dms., to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
single dm., works	lb.	.65	—
Marine pitch, dms.	lb.	.04¼-	.05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Menadione USP bots.	gram	.044	.05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.08¼-	.08⅜
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs.	lb.	6.35	6.50
syn., USP, racemic, cns	lb.	4.75	—
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.44	—
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots works, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more	lb.	4.93	—
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.78	—
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd. fib. dms.	lb.	6.84	—
Iodide, red, NF, fib dms	lb	7.72	—
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	5.97	6.01
Tech., c.l., works	lb.	5.77	—
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
Bbls., smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
USP, fib dms	lb.	6.14	—
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, yellow, NF	lb.	7.72	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)			
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask	255.00	257.00	
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	.14⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	.15⅛
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	.12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).			
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).			
Metanilic acid, dms., works	lb.	.57	.75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).			
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).			
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)			
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).			
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).			
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works	lb.	.47	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47½-	.50
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld	gal.	.75	—
syn., Zone 1, dms. c.l. dlvd. or truckload min. frt. alld.	gal.	.48½-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.55½-	—
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd Metropolitan area	gal.	.35½-	—
4,000 gal. min., frt alld. or dlvd	gal.	.32½-	—
Methanol, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden N. J.	gal.	.29½-	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l. or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.58½-	—
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas	gal.	.38½-	—
tanks 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.35½-	—
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U S E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U S west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz. Calif. Idaho Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
dl-Methionine fib dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more	lb	3.50	—
feed grade 98% fib dms., same basis	lb	2.65	—
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt alld	lb	61	.64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1	lb	20½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	21	—
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	21½-	—
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.62½-	—
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	gal.	.63½-	—
E.	gal.	.63½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	gal.	.69½-	—
tanks, frt alld. E	gal.	.48½-	—
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.			
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Amyl acetate dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.14	—
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).			
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Methyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	2.35	2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E	lb.	.47	.61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.63	—
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb.	.89	1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.60	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.72	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb.	.75	.85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, multi-unit, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
single unit, same basis	lb.	.12	—
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd	lb.	.46	.48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Chloroform (see 1,1,1,-trichloroethane).			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.55	1.80
Ethyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Formate, refd., dms.	lb.	.35	.40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works	lb	10	—
Heptin, carbonate, bots	lb.	31.00	42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Ionone standard cns., dms.	lb	5.00	5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald, with Melle W Va	lb.	.31	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	29	—
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns	lb	3.00	4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)			
Roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms	lb.	6.54	—
Salicylate USP cns. 500-lb lots	lb.	.62	—
Testosterone USP 100-gram bots	gram	68	—
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.80	—
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.35	—
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.25	—



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. . . high heat of fusion
. . . chemically reactive
. . . low melting point
. . . high flash point
. . . easily cut with a knife
. . . ductile, can be extruded and rolled
. . . readily melted or cast
. . . lighter than magnesium or aluminum
. . . can be dispersed in suitable media

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2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb 1.89 - —
i.c.l., works lb 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed, works lb. .13¼- —
Dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16 - —
Tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit, works lb. .11¾- —
Tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works. lb. .12¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb 90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, drv grd. paint plastic, 100 mesh bgs. c.l., works lb 04 —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh works lb 03 —
wet-grd. biotite bgs. c.l. works, frt alld E lb. 06½- —
l.c.l. ex-whse lb 07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb 09 - —
rubber bgs. c.l. works frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb 08¾- —
Mica, wet grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. 09 —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .59 - —
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
Mineral oil, white, tech., USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Providence gal. .20½- —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd. gal. .3328- —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, N. Y., dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.80 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .26¾- .27
New York gal. .28 - .29
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh ctns. works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh ctns. works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech. dms. works basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb .25 —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l. frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs. lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butyimetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn. ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Musk, syn., ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. 10½- —
Du ch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. 10½- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Syn., bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .26 - .28
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 -59.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, petroleum, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, N.J., and N.Y. gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .155 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300° F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino acid (see J acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —

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UNITED STATES STEEL

Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	- .32
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	- .31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity	gram	.45	- —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity	gram	.55	- —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots.	lb.	375.00	- —
Nerolin, cns	lb	2.45	2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.30	- —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nickel acetate, bbls. dlvd	lb.	.73	.80
Carbonate bbls., dlvd	lb.	.80¾	.87¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.40½	.48½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Metal, electrocathodes, cs., works.	lb.	.74	- —
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.84	—
green, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	.40½
Nicotinamide USP dms frt adjusted	kilo.	9.50	- 9.80
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted	kilo.	9.00	- 9.30
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers 50-lb. dms., frt alld	lb	1.20	—
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms. frt alld	lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo.	8.00	- 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb	.12	.12½
Nikethamide, cbys	lb	1.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.05	- 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.55	- 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05	- 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55	- 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20	- .20½
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	- —
5-lb. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .25
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms. frt alld	lb	1.15	- —
paste dms. frt alld. 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	- —
o-Nitroaniline flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb	.49	- —
t.t.l. frt alld	lb	.51	- —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	- —
p-Nitroaniline dms frt alld	lb	4.45	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72	- —
Dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	- —
Nitrocellulose ester soluble 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l. works	lb	.34	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-25 cps bbls c.l., same basis	lb	.36	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.37	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs. bbls., c.l. same basis	lb.	.39	- —
t.c.l. same bassi	lb.	.40	.42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.41	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.42	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.40	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.41	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb	.24	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher			
Nitrogen solutions tanks frt. equald	unit.	1.20	- —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton	3.00	4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works,	unit-ton	2.95+	.50
Nitromethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	.22½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher			
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
Nitropropane-1 and 2, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.21	- —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.			
o-Nitrophenol dms. works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	- —
p-Nitrophenol dms. frt. alld. c.l.	lb.	.51	- —
t.c.l.	lb.	.53	- —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb	.10	- —
t.c.l. frt alld	lb	.11	- —
tanks frt alld	lb	.09	- —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms. works	lb.	.33	- —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine dms	lb	1.59	- —
Nitrous ether conc. bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Nonyl phenol dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, frt alld	lb	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs	lb	.36	.38
Chinese bgs	lb	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	2.80	- —
West Indian, bgs	lb.	2.80	- —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	15.00	- —
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.50	- —
Nux vomica, bls	lb	.10	- .12
powd. bbls. bxs	lb	.15	- .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.55	- —
Octane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.13¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
tanks dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	- 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.24	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18½	- .19
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Oleic acid, s.d., dms	lb.	.17¾	- .19¾
tanks	lb.	.15¾	- —
Dbl. dist. (white), dms	lb.	.19¾	- .21¾
tanks	lb.	.17¾	- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms	lb.	.18	- .18½
Oleostearine, dms	lb.	.14½	- .15
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	- .30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.65	Nom.
Opium USP cns	oz	19 20	19 40
gran., USP cns	oz	21 65	21 90
powd USP cns	oz	21 65	21 90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- —
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- —
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Orange oil, sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.43	- .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
sweet, bls	lb	.16	.18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb	.55	- —
powd. bbls., bxs	lb	.68	- —
Verona bls.	lb	.35	- .40
powd. bbls., bxs	lb	.43	- —

Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic Acid).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthocloroophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene)
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol)
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)

Osage orange cryst. No. 1 bbls. t.c.l.	lb	.40	—
extract liq. No. 1 bbls. t.c.l.,	lb	.19	—
Ouabain USP bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.85	- .86
Tech., bgs	lb.	.80	- .82
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	1.14	- 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots works	lb	4.92	5.17

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P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .15¼- .16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms..... lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .12¾- —
Palmarosa oil, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb. 5.00 - —
Ceylon ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Papaverine, nat or syn hydrochloride USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz 5.00 —
smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 5.20
Sulfate cns. ..... oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika Roumanian bgs ..... lb 26 —
Spanish bgs ..... lb. 60 - —
Yugoslavian bgs ..... lb. 35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic acid (see p-toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Parachloro ortnonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
aniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner red, bbls..... lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100-°F., tanks, east coast refy..gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l. frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- .14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse... lb. .167 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .182 - —
USP, X, fib dms., c.l..... lb. .19 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms. frt. alld lb. .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. 25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms..... lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.48.00 - —
Solvent extracted, bgs., mills..ton.45.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .14½- —
Refd., dms..... lb. .20¼- .20¼
tanks ..... lb. .18¼- —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk..1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Procaine, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Sodium, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. ....lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka bgs ..... lb. .34 —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt..... lb. .56 .57
Nigerian, bgs..... lb. .42 —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 —
White, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP dom., bls., dms lb. .70 .75
imp., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms..... lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Peri acid, dry, frt. alld..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms 3.00 - —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonates, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works...lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. t.l., frt alld. E lb .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾ .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼ .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l same basis ..... lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.17 1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .43 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .47 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works ..lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 200-lb fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 40½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. 41½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs.. fib dms.. works lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms.. works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots . lb 1.25 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglycolic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs.. works lb 1.75 - —
purif. bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd E ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 4.35
o-Phenylphenol dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .42 .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs..... lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 —
CP, bots, works..... lb.17.75 - —
tech fib drums works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans..ton.48.00 - —
Florida land pebble, run-of-mine, washed dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines..long-ton. 5.115 - —

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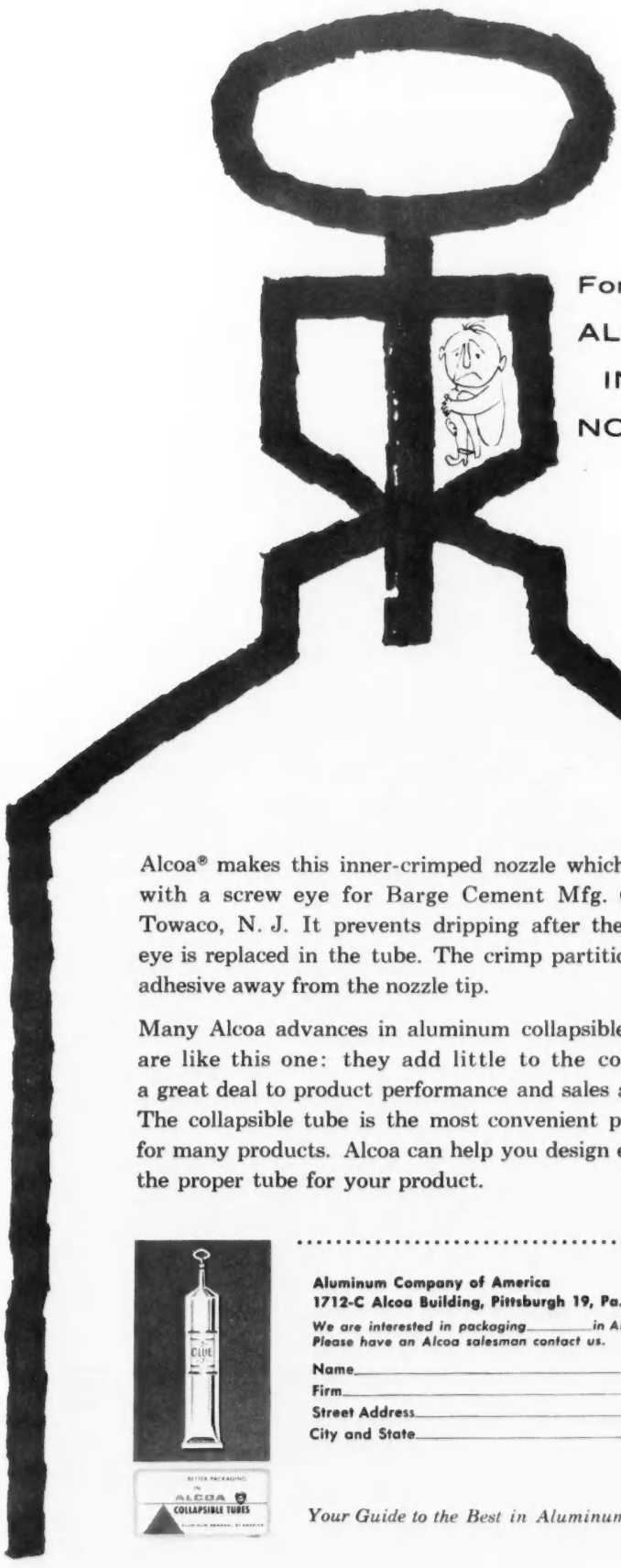

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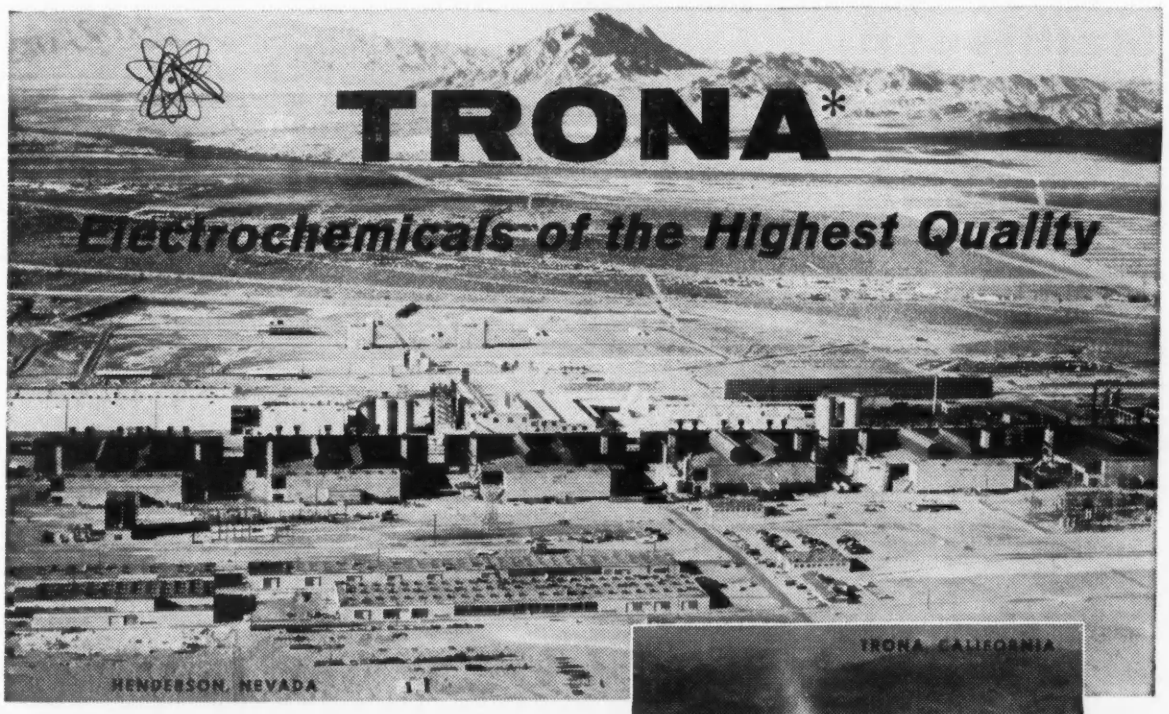
Your Guide to the Best in Aluminum Value

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		5.515	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		6.165	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		7.165	—
77-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		7.165	—
The Florida prices above are based on fuel oil at $2.82 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.00	7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.35	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs.		7.60	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.85	9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.75	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb.		.0825	—
cbys., l.c.l., works lb.		.0850	.0875
tanks, works lb.		.0640	—
Phosphorus amorph red dms, t.a. works lb.		.48	—
smaller lots works lb.		.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works,, frt. equald lb.		.20	.20½
l.c.l. works frt equald lb.		.21½	—
tanks works frt equald lb.		.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb.		.14	—
l.c.l., works lb.		.15	—
tanks works lb		12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb.		.11½	—
l.c.l. works lb		.12½	—
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb.		.1395	.1450
l.c.l., works lb.		.1695	.1750
Sesquisulfide tins cs., c.l., works. lb		.38	—
l.c.l. works lb.		.39	.40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb.		.14	—
l.c.l. works lb.		.15	—
tankcars works lb.		12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.		.21	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.		.22	—
tanks, same basis lb.		.20½	—
Phthalimide 97%-98% dms., frt. equald lb.		.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb.		3.45	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb.		3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb.		1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb.		3.95	—
Resinated, bbls lb.		3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls lb.		1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb		5.00	—
NF lb.		5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.		.43	.43½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb.		.44	—
tanks, same basis lb.		.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l. works. lb		32½	—
l.c.l. works lb		33	—
g-Picoline 98% dms., works lb		2.00	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb.		.85	—
Tech., bbls lb.		.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs lb.		1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz		4.75	5.25
Nitrate USP bots. vials oz		4.65	4.75
Pimento Jamaican bgs lb		72	—
Mexican bgs lb.		36	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb.		5.50	—
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb.		2.00	2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb.		.14¼	—
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb.		.176	—
dms., dlvd. lb.		.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).			
Pinetar oil, com., dms., c.l., works lb.		.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.0634	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb.		.0745	—
tanks, works lb.		.046	—
Rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, south gal.		1.05	—
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal.		1.15	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works. gal.		.92	—
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal.		1.02	—
Pink root bls lb		2.50	—
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld lb.		2.84	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.		2.88	—
Citrate, 100 lb. lots lb.		2.00	—
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100 lb. lots lb.		1.60	—
Piperidine dist. dms frt equald lb		2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms dlvd E lb		4.50	5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb.		3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works oz.		98.00	101.00
Pleurisy root bls lb		.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.		15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls lb.		.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb.		.26	—
Nubs, bgs lb.		.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more. 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.		.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb.		.43	—
smaller lots, works lb.		.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.		.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb.		.43	—
smaller lots, works lb.		.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb.		.24	—
Dutch, bgs lb.		.28	—
Iranian bgs lb.		.14½	.15
Polish, bgs lb.		.27½	—
Turkish, bgs lb.		.24	—
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.20	—
liq., 45% basis dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs		3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb		.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb		.22	—
powd., dms. lb.		.24	—
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.i., works lb.		.18	—
l.c.l., works lb.		.18½	.19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd. bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb.		.40½	—
dms., c.l lb.		.40	—
smaller lots lb.		.41	.43
imp., kgs lb.		.33½	.37
Bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.		.50	—
smaller lots, works lb.		.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb.		.39	.40
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb.		.20	—
powd., bbls. dms lb		.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.		.11¼	—
l.c.l. works lb.		.11½	.12½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb.		.11¾	—
l.c.l. works lb.		.12	.13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb.		.36	—
Chloride, agricultural, (see Potassium muriate).			
indust 99.9% KCl bulk, c.l., works ton.		29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works ton.		33.50	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.		27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works ton.		31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms lb.		.21	.23
gran., dms lb.		.15	.17
powd. dms lb.		.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb.		.50	.50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb.		.43	—
powd., dms lb.		40½	.41½
Cyanide dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb.		45	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb		455	—
smaller lots, works lb		465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works. lb.		.50	—
smaller lots, works lb.		.65	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb.		.23	—
smaller lots lb.		.23½	—
Fluoborate 6h dms. c.l., works lb.		.30	—
l.c.l. works lb.		.31	—
Fluoride, dms., works lb.		.37	.38
Gluconate, dms lb.		1.62	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb.		2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)			
USP pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb.		.33½	.38
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.		1.38	—
Iodide, dms lb		1.90	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.17	.1765
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb		.20	.21
powd. dms lb		.25	—
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.		.36	—
July forward unit-ton		.38	—
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs. c.l. works, base price ton		26.25	—
July forward ton		27.45	—
Nitrate, NF, cryst, bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		16.50	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		17.50	18.00
Nitrate, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.		9.25	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		10.50	11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		10.25	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		11.50	12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb.		.30	.31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.		191.50	—
dms., ton lots ex whse ton.		302.00	—
smaller lots ex whse ton.		307.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher			



- **CHLORATES** *Sodium and Potassium*
- **PERCHLORATES** *Ammonium and Potassium*
- **MANGANESE DIOXIDE** *Electrolytic Grade*

Another plant, another picture, another step in Trona's continuing expansion program in the Chemical Industry. American Potash takes its place among leading producers in the electrochemicals field with ammonium and potassium perchlorate for aviation and guided missiles; sodium chlorate for pulp (kraft) bleaches, weed killers and defoliants; potassium chlorate for matches, flares and fireworks; and manganese dioxide for military communications and hearing aids. The new Henderson operation, as a partner-in-progress with the new lithium hydroxide plant of American Lithium Chemicals, Incorporated, San Antonio, Tex., gives added impact to Trona's diversification program in chemicals vital to Industry and Agriculture.

*TRADEMARK AP&CC

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

TRONA
INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Offices • 3030 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 54, California
• 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York
• 235 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, California
• 1320 S. W. Broadway, Portland 1, Oregon
• 214 Walton Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia
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ALSO PRODUCERS OF | BORAX • POTASH • SODA ASH • SALT CAKE • LITHIUM • BROMINE and a diversified line of specialized agricultural and refrigerant chemicals.

Potassium Perchlorate—Ryania

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb 19 20
Permanganate coml kgs. works lb. 28 . .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ .31
Persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Pyrophosphate tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.00 17.30
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17 80 —
soln., clarif 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.80 —
l.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs 6.55 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs 5 45 —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 . —
l.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks works 100 lbs 6 15 —
electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs 7.20 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.10 . —
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½ .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums 0.4c per lb higher

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld, E lb. .776 - .848
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K₂O, bulk, works base price, unit-ton .64 . —
July forward unit-ton .67 . —
Sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb 18½ —
powd., dms lb. .16 . .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works. lb. .84 - .94
tech., dms., works lb. .77 . 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Toluene sulfonate dms., c.l., or t.l. works lb 42 . —
l.c.l. works lb 46 . —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate bulk works, basis 40% K₂SO₄, 18% MgO base price ton 13.45 . —
July forward ton 14 00 —
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran powd., dms., c.l lb 42½ —
5,000-lb. lots lb 43 —
smaller lots lo 43½ 49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, tib. dms works lb .39 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, tib. dms, c.l., works lb .50 —
l.c.l., works lb 52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram .43 —
Acetate, bots. gram .46 —

Procaine hydrochloride, USP dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 . —
100-500-lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone USP bots. 100 gram lots gram .50 —
Acetate bots. gram 70 . —
Propane, indust. tanks, group 3 gal. 05 —
N. Y. Harbor gal. 093 —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
Tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2 30 2 40
Propyl thiouracil bots. 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55 10 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks same basis lb 07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust. dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 . —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 . —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 . —
tanks, same basis lb .15½ —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 . —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 . —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 . .30
blonde, bgs. lb 18 —
husks bgs lb 40 —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0 ⅛ to 1½ 2 ½ bgs., ton lots lb .03⅝ .04¼
smaller lots lb 03⅞ 04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb 06½ —
fine, bgs ton lots lb 04 . —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton 58.00 . —
fine, bgs ton No Prices
Pumpkin seed bgs lb 25 26
Pyrethrin syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, works lb. 45 . —
powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. 65 . —
liq 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 . 8.85
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works gal. 41.75 42.75
oleoresin dewaxed 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 —
purif 20% dms. works lb 10 00 10.10
Pyridine denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 —
l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 —
refd. 2° non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 75 —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride bots., 100-gram lots gram .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton 5.00 . 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 . —
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 —
black, dms., works lb. .12 —
mixed mottled dms, works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 —
dense opaque dms. works. lb. .12 .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 —
colors, dms., works lb. .16 . —
USP bots lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 . —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs., works. lb. .16½- .17
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- .08⅛
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 —
liq. No 1 bbls l.c.l lb. .19 . —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed bgs lb 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 —
Bisulfate USP cns. 100-oz lots. oz. .37½ —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .35 . .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .29 . .35
Quinoline dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .50¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 . —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .88 . —
powd frt alld. 100% basis lb .98 —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.75 —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide red)
Red saunders NF powd. bbls lb 35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 2.40 . —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 78½- —
USP, dms., works lb 2.75 . —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 . —
Monoacetate NF dms lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root bgs lb .15 .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 . —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs. lb. 6.60 . —
Rhodinol 5-lb cans lb. 32.00 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 . —
powd., bbls lb 38 . —
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo 65.00 . —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 130.00 . —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo 125.00 . —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing)
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 70.00 . —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, tib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 . —
resin 25-45% tib dms. works, unit-lb. .12 . —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 . —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 . —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, tib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 . —
5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 . —
1 kilo kilo. 18.50 . —
Ryania 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 . —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 . —

Mathieson
SODA ASH
is there

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 8-12

You can't fool a dirty wall or a load of laundry . . . if your chemical suppliers have fallen down in quality, it'll "all come out in the wash."

That's why it pays to order your soda ash from Olin Mathieson. Mathieson Soda Ash comes from a maker with 60 years of success in maintaining the highest standards of consistency and purity.

Mathieson has a soda ash grade to meet your specifications . . . and shipments from Wyandotte, Mich., Saltville, Va., and Lake Charles, La., assure you that your stocks will always be at the most efficient levels. Ask your Olin Mathieson representative to drop in soon. Get the interesting facts on a service that sells itself.

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4722

MATHIESON

INORGANICS: Ammonia · Bicarbonate of Soda · Carbon Dioxide · Caustic Potash · Caustic Soda · Chlorine · Hydrazine and Derivatives · Hypochlorite Products · Muriatic Acid · Nitrate of Soda · Nitric Acid · Soda Ash · Sodium Chlorite Products · Sulphate of Alumina · Sulphur (Processed) · Sulphuric Acid
ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide · Ethylene Glycols · Polyethylene Glycols · Glycol Ether Solvents · Ethylene Dichloride · Dichloroethylether · Formaldehyde · Methanol Sodium Methylate · Hexamine · Ethylene Diamine · Polyamines · Ethanolamines · Trichlorophenol · Surfactants

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.49	.49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.30	.32
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Calcium, fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2.50	—
Safflower oil, dms., N. Y.	lb.	.1785-	.1835
Tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585-	—
Saffron Spanish USP, tins	lb.	45 00	—
Safrol, dms	lb.	.90	1.05
Sage, Cretan bgs.	lb	11	—
Dalmatian, bgs.	lb	44	—
Italian	lb	26	Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.75	- —
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs.	lb	.07	.07¼
refd. bgs.	lb	08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.35	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41	- —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.	lb.	.50	- —
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.57	- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	- —
Powdered salol 25c higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.07	- —
table, vacuum common fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.32	- —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	- —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs.		.65	- .66
powd., fib. dms	lb.	75	- .76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	17.00	- —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	lb.	.08½	- .08¾
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.50	- .62
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea Cymbarum oil).			
Savin oil, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb	.95	- —
powd., bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb	.95	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP	bots	oz. 13.50	-16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.66	- .70
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31	.33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	12.00	- —
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb.	.17	- —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	- —
pods, bls.	lb	14	—
Serpentaria, root, bls.	lb.	7.50	- —
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	- .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	- —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.	lb.	.25	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.16½	- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs.	lb.	.21½	- —
Indian, natural, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	
Shellac, bleached bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots	lb.	.52	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.53	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.54	- —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.62	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.63	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.64	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.41	- .42
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.39	- —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.38	- —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.23	- —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
l.c.l., works, exwhse	ton.	45.00	-55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅛	- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.87	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.87⅛	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.87½	- —
100-oz. lots	oz.	.87¾	- —
Nitrate, CP cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62⅜	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.64¼	- —
250-oz. lots	oz.	.64⅝	- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	- —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	- —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Soapbark, whole, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.45	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	- —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.95	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	- —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.70	- —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.00
73%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.30	- —
Sal. cono., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	- —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	- —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13¾	- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93	- —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	- 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted.	lb.	2.70	- 3.75
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29½	- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14½
soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots.	kilo.	12.00	- —
10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.25	- —
5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	- —
1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	- —
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	13.50	- —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more	lb.	.39	- —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46	- —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	- —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.85	- —
powd., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	- —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.45	- —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13½	- .14¾
Bifluoride, bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1990	- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
dms. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs		3.00	3.60
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs		3.50	4.10
Bisulfite anhyd bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.40	- —
soln. 35° bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.55	- —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs		2.05	- —
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
monohydrated bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.		3.10	- —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.50	- —
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- .10½
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.08	- —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	- —
20-ton lots or more works	lb	66	—
smaller lots works	lb	70	.73
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	27	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	28	—
Chromate anhyd fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	14¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1015	—
l.c.l.	lb	1065	1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	- —
NF VIII, gran. dms	lb	26½	27½
USP XIV gran. dms	lb	29½	30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices higher			½c.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.85	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	- —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.213	- —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¾	—
anhyd., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	18¾	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.14	—

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...it's a propellant for aerosols!
...an intermediate for dyes!
...a solvent!
...a solvent-extractant for heat-sensitive products!
...a catalyst carrier for low-temperature polymerizations!

What's your definition of SOLVAY METHYL CHLORIDE?

Physical Properties

Formula	CH_3Cl
Molecular Weight	50.49
Boiling Point	−23.7°C. • −10.65°F.
Freezing Point	−97.6°C. • −143.7°F.
Specific Gravity Liquid 20/4°C.	0.918
gas 0°C. 760 mm. (air = 1)	1.74
Pounds per Gallon Liquid at 20°C. (4.83 atm.)	7.5
Coefficient of Cubical Expansion (Liquid) Avg. 0° to 40°C.	0.0022/°C.
Vapor Density at B. P. (760 mm.)	2.47 g./liter
Refractive Index Liquid $N_D^{23.7}$	1.3712
Viscosity Liquid (20°C.)	0.24 centipoise
Surface Tension (in air) 20°C.	16.2 dynes/cm.
Specific Heat Liquid (20°C.)	0.382 cal./g./°C.
Gas (25°C. 15 psia) Cp	0.199 cal./g./°C.
Cv	0.155 cal./g./°C.
Latent Heat of Vaporization (At. B.P.)	102.3 cal./gm.
Critical Temperature	143.1°C. • 289.6°F.
Critical Pressure	65.9 atm.
Flash Point	Below 0°C.

SOLVAY

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Caustic Potash • Chloroform • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Ammonium Chloride • Sodium Nitrite • Aluminum Chloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Methyl Chloride • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Vinyl Chloride • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

SOLVAY Methyl Chloride can be defined many ways, because of the many different uses for it. A study of its physical and chemical properties may suggest an application that will benefit your products or processes.

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- ✓ safeguard employees
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NAME_____
POSITION_____
COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____ DU-3

Sodium Fluoride—Solvent Naphtha

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l. works lb 1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 · —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 · —
Gentisate 100-lb. fib. dms lb 5.50 · —
Gluconate refd. dms lb .80 .83
tech. dms lb .35 —
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .24 · —
l.c.l. frt alld lb .24½ · —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .23½ · .28
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 · —
Hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 · —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 · —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.55 · —
photo grade bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 · —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 · —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.55 · —

Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ · —
Lauryl sulfate, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .19 · —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ · .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 · —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate octahydrate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.87.00 · —
ton lots, ex whse ton.143.00 · —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.148.00 · —
tetrahydrate, dms. c.l., works. ton.204.00 · —
ton lots, ex whse ton.242.50 · —
smaller lots, exwhse ton.247.50 · —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ · —
fused, 14,000-lb lots, works. lb. .19 · —
tanks, works lb. .17 · —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 · —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 · —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.15 · 8.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs 6.20 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.85 6.75
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 · .96
cryst., dms. works frt. alld lb. .73 · .74
Monoglutamate (see Monosodium Glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 · —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 · —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 · —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.49.50 · —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.46.00 · —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 · —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.50 · —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 · 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 · 7.90
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 · —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate)
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ · .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ · .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ · .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 · —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 · —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½ · .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 · .49

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.05 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 · 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 · —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 · —
USP dried powd bgs., dms., works lb. .19 · .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 · —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.10 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.65 · —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.05 9.65
cryst. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.40 · —
l.c.l frt equald 100 lbs 4.80 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lb.10.85 · —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 11.60 -11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 · —
l.c.l. works lb .37 .39
tetrabasic anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ · —
l.c.l frt equald 100 lbs 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .78 · .80
Sesquicarbonate bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 · —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 · 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 · 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 · 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 · 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96° Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 · —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 · —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dm., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.55 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 · 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 · —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 · 3.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 · —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 · 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 · —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 · —
Silicofluoride, bgs. c.l. works lb. .075 · —
l.c.l. works lb. .079 · —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .633 - .692
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 · —
Sulfate, NF. VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ · —
tech. anhyd., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 · —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 · —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 · —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ · .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ · .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06¾ · —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ · —
liq., 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 · —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ · —
fused, bbls. c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .03 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 · —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.50 · —
t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 · —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works. lb. .04 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 · —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 · .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 · —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 · —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½ · —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ · —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ · —
1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ · —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 · —
l.c.l. lb. .42 · —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ · —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .39½ · —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 · —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 · —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 · —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 · —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ · —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ · 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 · 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 · 10.20
Tungstate tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 2.15 · —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works. lb. .52 · —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ · —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 · —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 · —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald. gal. .31 · .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 · —
tanks, 212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .26 · —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 · —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 · —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 · —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C., m.a.p., Houston. gal. .25 · —

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Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, tanks, 287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 10°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Tristearate, fib dms, 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works .... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works . lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.47.00 - —
protein chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .006 - —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .13½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y... lb. .07 - —
Refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1780- .1805
tanks ..... lb. .1580- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1750- .1775
tanks ..... lb. .1550- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .1850
tanks ..... lb. .1600- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl., dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks ..... lb. .16¼- —
Single-distilled, dms. ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms., works..... lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate, cns ..... oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.. lb. .1775- .1825
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms..... lb. .1675- .1725
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs..... lb. .30 - .33
Cakes, cs..... lb. .31 - .34

Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- —

Spruce oil, cns., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .13 - .15

Stannic chloride, anhy., dms., works lb. .79 - .80
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 1.04 - 1.05

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .915 - 1.409
hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .80 - .81
Sulfate, dms., works..... lb. 1.05 - 1.07

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher

Potato, dom, Idaho bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .06¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, N. Y..... lb. .08¼- .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ .16
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09

Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61

Stearic acid, bdl. pressed, bgs.... lb. .15¼- .17¼
Single pressed, bgs ..... lb. .14¾- .16¾
Triple pressed, bgs..... lb. .17½- .19½

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .20 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax..... gal. .199 - —
Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —

Stramonium leaves, bgs. .. lb .18 .20

Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram, .0850- .0875
Sulfate, bulk..... gram, .0850- .0875

Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms. lb. .84 - —
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb tots.. lb 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms..... lb. 1.88 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15

Strophanthin, K., bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Styrax, USP cs lb. .78 - .80

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Styrolyl acetate tnts lb. 1.45 1.70

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75

Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy., E lb. .0885- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —

Sugar (see Sucrose).

Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 50 lb. ctns., works.... lb. .65 - .75
50 lb. ctns., spot..... lb. .67½- .72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb. 4.10 4.60

Sulfacetamide, fib. dms..... lb. 4.00 4.20
USP, same basis ..... lb. 5.00 5.20
Sodium fib. dms ..... lb 5.00 5.20
USP, same basis..... lb. 5.20 5.40

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 10.75

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb.11.60 -12.10

Sulfaguanidine USP dms ..... lb 2.50 -

Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15

Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb.11.35 -11.75

Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms. lb 8.90 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb 8.50 9.00

Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh, dms lb. 1.40 1.50
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 1.90
powd., dms ..... lb. 1.30 1.50

Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.40 6.75

Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23 - —

Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins. lb 7.00 7.50

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb 7.50 8.00

Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb 2.85 3.00
powd., dms lb 2.50 2.65

Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms.... lb. 2.75 - 2.90

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.58 - —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —

crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port, long-ton.28.00 - —
Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos, long-ton.25.00 - —

refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines .. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —

rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines .. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines.. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
refd., bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines.. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —

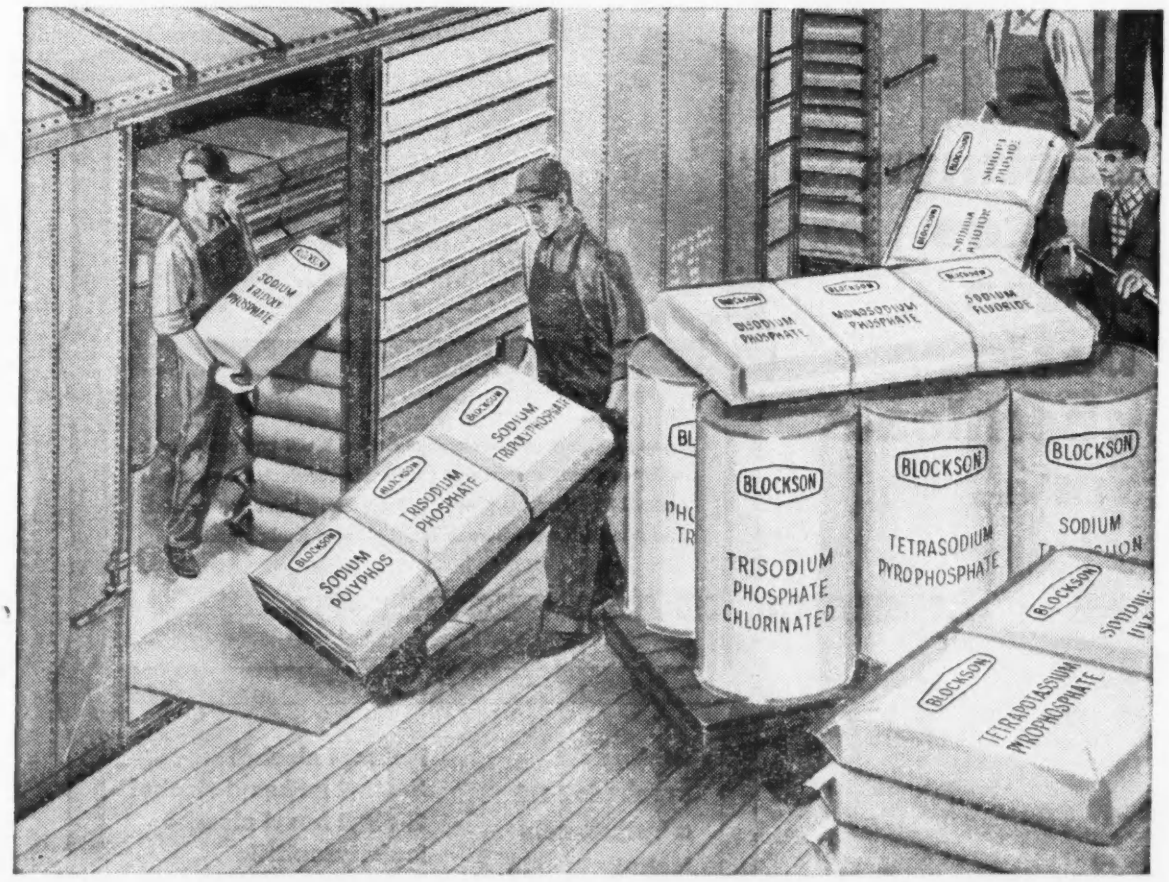
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —

Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —

Monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ..... ton.16.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ..... ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works .....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, Consumers' cbys., c.l., ft. equald. lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- .18¾

Fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —



Why more and more buyers now order Blockson Phosphates in mixed car and truckloads

Mixed car phosphate purchases simplify their scheduling and traffic control. One collect phone call to Blockson instantly expedites unforeseen needs. Also, each Blockson chemical in the mixed car or truck receives the carload price... Blockson customers usually carry less inventory. That's because Blockson varies the flow of phosphates to the buyer's changing requirements—regardless of changing conditions. Blockson can do that because Blockson maintains the extra stand-by capacity—backed by a continuous expansion program. Call Blockson or your Blockson distributor soon.

MAJOR PRODUCERS OF:

Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE • MONOHYDRATE
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS
Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS • CRYSTALLINE
Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS • MONOHYDRATE
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
Teox 120
NONIONIC SURFACTANT

BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Illinois
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Sumac Leaves—p-Toluidine

Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock..ton.135.00 Nom.
Ground, bgs., ex-dock.....ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto. unit-ton. .88 .91
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .88 .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 -
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
southern, cns. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l., works ton.19.40 —
l.c.l., works ton.37.00 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.31.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.34.00 —

Talc, firbous, New York, 99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.38.00 - —
tmp Canadian grd. bgs. c.l. mines ton [illegible] 85.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works .....lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works .....lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works .....lb. .07½- .08
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - .13½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .07¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s..lb. .09¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .06⅞- —
prime, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07½- —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅛- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .09⅝- 10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.....lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l..lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk....unit-ton. 5.00 —
Chicago, bulk....unit-ton. 6.00 —

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse..lb. .12 - .13½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis .... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l. same basis .. gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis .... gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l. same basis .... gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis .... gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots..lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. .....lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. .....lb. .42 - .45
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
t.c.l. works .... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra dms .....lb. .41 .60
prime dms .....lb. .30 .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 .75
prime, dms .....lb. .55 .70
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 2.00

Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. or t.t.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
Dms., l.c.l. or t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. or t.t.l., Newark, N. J..lb. .40 - —
Tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver....lb. .365 - —
Tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver....lb. .375 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99% bots dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib
Sodio-Salyicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP., 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular fib. dms kilo.60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo.62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib dms kilo.62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots lb .72 - —
less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs. t.l. frt. alld. b. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more. works lb. 3.50 —
dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms...lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns .....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech, white, cns.....lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide NF dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) .....lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots.....ton.142.50 - —
ton lots.....ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works. lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherol, NF, conc., pure basis kilo.91.00 - —
Acetate, NF, conc., pure basis.kilo.166.00 - —
Acid succinate, cryst.....kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots .....kilo.134.20 - —
Acetate, bots .....kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd. bots.....kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns .....lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist .....gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y...gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio....gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. ....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist ....gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist ....gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - .35¼
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - .35½
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 - .35¼
Detroit, Mich .... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - .35½
Wood River, Ill .... gal. .34 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
Dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l..lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.....lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid dms. frt. alld .....lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —

Eastman makes these basic chemicals for...

If you produce herbicides and pesticides, it will pay you to look to Eastman as the source of your basic chemicals. The uniform quality of the Eastman chemicals listed below helps you maintain your standards and assure uniformity in your final product.

...HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES

acetic acid
propionic acid
n-butyric acid
isobutyric acid
2-ethyl hexoic acid
ethyl alcohol
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethyl isohexyl alcohol
2-ethyl hexyl alcohol
isobutyronitrile
manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
triethyl phosphate

...ANIMAL FEEDS

Tenox BHT—Agricultural Grade: A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases such as encephalomalacia.

Tecmangam: Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

For information, samples or specifications on any of the Eastman basic chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms. c.l. frt alld lb 97 —
t.c.l. frt alld lb 1.00 —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz lots cns oz. 42 —
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin dms c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb .39 —
t.c.l. same oasis lb 40 —
tanks, same basis lb 37 —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms. c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. 42½ —
t.c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. 43½ —
tanks frt alld E of Denver lb. 40 —
Phosphate, dms. c.l., works lb. .52½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ —
tanks same basis lb 50 —
Tributylamine dms., c.l. works lb. .67½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ —
tanks same basis lb 65 —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .14½ —
t.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15½ —
tanks frt alld E lb. .13 —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt equald lb. .12½ —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .14½ —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
t.c.l. works lb. .14¼ - .16¼
tanks, works lb .11½ - .12½
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 85% soln., ret. ebys works frt adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25½ —
tanks same basis lb .29 —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½ —
Triethyl citrate (ethyl, tech., non-ref. dms c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾ —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ —
tanks frt alld E of Denver lb. 4.0¾ —
Phosphate, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .40½ —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .41½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. dlvd., E lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .51½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 —
Tri-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¼ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l. works frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald. 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks works frt equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs., l.c.l. works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l. frt. equald lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l. frt alld E lb .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. grams. .55 - .58
dl-Tryptophane fib ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¼ - —
Dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24⅝ - .25¼
Tanks, New York lb. .22¾ - —
dom. mills lb. .22½ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns dms., works lb. 4.20 —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .33
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
Raw, American bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Urea 46% N indust., bgs., c.l. t.l. dlvd E ton 120.00 —
l.c.l. dlvd E ex whse ton 140.00 —
45% N agricultural bgs., c.l. (30 tons) dlvd E ton 105.00 —
Urea ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle W. Va ton 126.00 —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 124.50 —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton 153.00 —
Urethane USP dms lb 1.45 —
Uva-ursi leaves bls lb 12 14

V

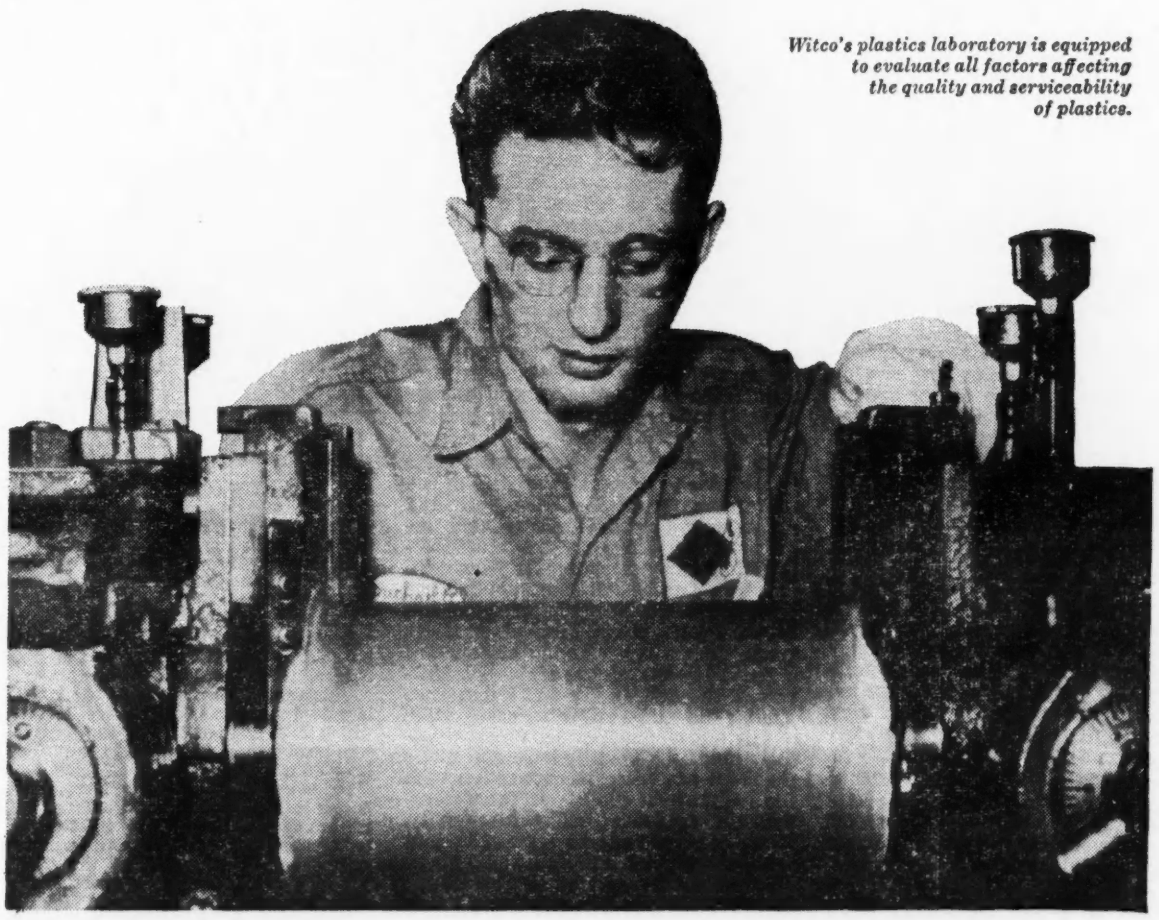
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb 35 - —
Indian bgs lb 27 —
dl-Valine, dms. works lb 21.00 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton 86.00 —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton 64.00 - —
extract powd. 63% tannin bgs. exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb 1.25 1.32
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti cs lb 7.00 —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 1000 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - 2.95
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - 3.20
smaller lots lb. 3.40 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns lb. 18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, dlvd., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer 55-gal. dms. c.l., works lb 19 - —
t.c.l., works lb 20 - —
tankcars, works lb 16½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal works lb 17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
Chloride monomer tanks works lb 11 12
Ether, USP anesthesia, bots 50 c.c. hospitals bot 1.12 —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 —
tech. dms. c.l. works lb 26 —
l.c.l. works lb 28 —
tanks works lb 25 —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., works. lb. .30 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methyl ether, cyls. works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed, and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Propionate monomer dms. c.l. dlvd lb 49 —
t.c.l. same basis lb 50 —
tanks, same basis lb 47 —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks works lb 1.36 —
1 to 9 dms. works lb 1.50 —
tanks works lb 1.33 —

—Continued on page 50



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Dealing With Problems of Pollution

The basic problem in any necessity to deal with complaints on the pollution of the air or the water of a community lies in the finding of a definition of "pollution" that is satisfactory to all concerned. Attempts to establish such a definition statutorily are seldom, if ever, successful; largely because they are compromises set up with what must be an inevitable degree of discrimination.

Another problem of definition runs closely second. It derives from the diversity of opinions among those concerned over what is meant and what should be meant by "control" or "abatement." It is almost universally admitted that dealing with pollution presents a strong case for the ancient adage about the relative values of an ounce of prevention and a pound of cure. But, there is not even an approach of anything like agreement on which should be applied or how, or why.

If and when, through one or several compromises, a plan of relief is set up, there comes the real big problem of its effective enforcement. That, being a political job, has all the faults characteristic of or attributable to such activities. Much stress is being laid on the necessity for and potentialities of cooperation in the combatting of pollution. But, a practicable plan in that direction is difficult, usually impossible, to construct—and its application would be still more so. There are too many contributions to pollution, the numerical majority of which are not from industrial or other sources which may readily be attracted to or even approached on a cooperative project.

Because of the volume and visibility of some of their contributions, the industrial operations of a community get the larger measure of blame in almost every complaint on air or water pollution. There seems to be at least some reluctance on the part of the public to be equally articulate in criticism of frequently more obnoxious contributions from public utility plants. Several reasons have been advanced for that attitude; but none can be convincingly substantiated.

Something like real progress in the direction of control of air pollution is expected to result from the latest undertaking of the solution of the controversial problem of getting to the sources and the contributory factors having to do with the pollution of the atmosphere of the bistate area of metropolitan New York, in which local, state and federal agencies will collaborate. It is expected that there will be federal participation also in a new study, running down the New Jersey coast because of the recent destruction of thousands of waterfowl, of the pollution of coastal waters by discharges of oil. This will be a participation by the Coast Guard in an international project set up in 1954. Its findings, of course, will be but narrowly applicable; but the underlying offense is said to be becoming increasingly serious.

All of which lends emphasis to the importance in its particular field of the conference on abatement of air and water pollution which will be held under the sponsorship of the Manufacturing Chemists Association in Washington April 4 and 5. The program for that conference has a much broader and deeper scope than that of previous years. There is gratifying evidence of a trend toward commendable recognition of the desirability and importance of inter-industrial and other cooperation in any and all endeavors to deal successfully and satisfactorily with the many problems presented in connection with the pollution of the air or the water—and the sentiment—of a community. There is a lesson to be learned in that connection which can and will contribute most beneficially to the promotion and maintenance of the best in public relations.

Medical-Pharmacal Collaboration

There will be sessions of this year's pharmacy's public health forum sponsored by the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on three evenings at weekly intervals. The first is scheduled for March 26. A session on medical and hospital health services is scheduled for March 27 in Newark, N. J. Its sponsors include several agencies of the state government, the state medical society, and the state hospital association. Insofar as information is available, there will be no formal participation by any group of the drug industry, trade, or profession. It is unfortunate for various reasons that medicine and pharmacy do not exercise their essential collaborative partnerships for the health service of the public in the publicizing of the progress and success of that service.

The president-elect of the American Medical Association, a New Jersey physician, is scheduled to address the "several hundred doctors, hospital officials, and health and welfare workers" who are expected to attend the Newark session. So will the state's governor, although it is quite difficult to conceive of his being informative on "trends in medical and hospital services" with which, it is announced, the session will largely have to do.

The fundamental and extensive contributions and pharmacal research, production, and distribution to the progressive efficiency of medical service over the past half-century present some of the reasons why drug organizations should have a part with those of medicine and other health services in public discussions or other presentations of that progress and its results. Clearly and especially is there a usefully contributory role therein for such broadly representative organizations as the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Pharmaceutical Council. In truth, it would extensively and desirably beneficial for medicine and pharmacy—and for the public—if there were a closer association and collaboration of the national organizations of the two callings, such as there is in connection with the preparation and publication of the United States Pharmacopeia.

The possibilities in that direction were demonstrated to a usefully informative degree almost fifty years ago in such an association of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. Although the service relations of community practitioners of medicine and pharmacy have become less technical and individual over those years, they are still no less professional. The potentialities of those relations in local, regional, and national health service for the public present the major reason why they should be most earnestly cultivated and widely demonstrated.

Tomorrow's Export Trade

Leaving aside—with fingers crossed—the imminence of the eventuality of a Middle East development that will have serious potentialities in the direction of disruption, even demoralization, of world trade, the biggest topic of interest in that area for US exporters derives from the progress of the establishment of a free-trade union among the nations of western Europe. Because of the suspicions that that confederation may present more than a little discrimination against dollar countries, in conflict with the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, there is a special measure of significance in the invitation by the Committee for Reciprocity Information that businessmen submit their views on US participation in consultations with certain GATT contracting parties which maintain restrictions on imports for balance-of-payments reasons. The consultation panel consists of this country and twelve others. Its program calls for discussions separately with nine countries in June and eleven in October—all in Geneva—covering mainly foreign exchange positions and difficulties and relief from the latter.

One of the matters on which the committee is desirious of getting information based on individual experiences with discriminatory restrictions is the nature of import restrictions and the manner of their application; another is the effects of such restrictions on the trade of other countries and on domestic industries.

From whatever angle or point of view one may be looking at the future of this export trade, there is no difficulty in seeing why the fortieth anniversary convention of the Export Managers Club of New York will have as its theme "World Industrialization — an Expanding Factor in World Trade." It is expected that more than a thousand export executives from twenty states will attend the convention, which is to be held April 2 and 3. The theme has a timely pertinence.

It requires no questionnaire on GATT versus European Free trade Union to lead one, almost convincingly, to the conclusion that the only way in which a US manufacturer can find even a possibility of getting a desired share in tomorrow's trade of perhaps the larger part of the world—at least in the Eastern hemisphere—is by setting up production in one of the seventeen countries which will constitute the European union. That method has already been found profitably practicable.

Washington Talks It Over

TVA's Twelve Year Old Plan to Put Government Into Fertilizer Business to See Final Demise This Month.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The final chapter will be written later this month in the ambitious plans of the Tennessee Valley Authority, started a dozen years ago, to put the government into the fertilizer business with both feet. On March 27, a 148-acre industrial plant site six miles north of Mobile, Ala., is to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

This was to be the site of the huge Mobile dual-purpose munitions-fertilizer plant which TVA had on the drawing boards and was ready to start building, but for the lack of a go-ahead from congress.

In spite of vigorous efforts of Sen. Lister Hall of Alabama and others, the fertilizer industry was able to fight the move to a standstill and the bill was never passed. This was just at the close of World War II. A few years later TVA abandoned the plan entirely.

Some people look on this fight as probably the turning point in the movement that for years previously had seen the government greatly expand its operations in commercial fields normally left to private industry.

After the blocking of this bill, other activities of the government in competition with private industry began coming under greater fire from business until today the entire question of the government continuing along this line is definitely on the defensive.

A Look at American Enterprise

The Office of International Trade Fairs has just widened the door for the rest of the world to see the accomplishments of American enterprise and ingenuity. The agency has set up an Industry Exhibits Division to help American firms prepare exhibits for world fairs, and put a chemical industry man in charge.

He is Phillips S. Marsden, former vice-president of Diethelm & Keller (U.S.A.) Ltd., of New York, chemical and drug manufacturers. He comes to the new agency with a background of sales, advertising and trade exhibits, and will direct the work of the new division.

Greater participation by American industry in the trade fairs held all over the world is one of the pet projects of this administration. In furtherance of this objective, the Industry Exhibits Division will make arrangements for private industry display areas surrounding the space occupied by official government central exhibits at trade afirs; help industries in developing permanent displays for repeated use in government exhibits, and keep industrial firms and trade associations advised on trade fair information.

Brazil Sets Up Drug Unit

Exporters of drugs should be aware that some changes in Brazil's regulatory activities in the drugs and pharmaceuticals field are likely to be forthcoming. Word has been received that a Federal Drug Control Laboratory and Service has been established by the Brazilian government to apply appropriate controls over drugs imported or manufactured in the country and offered for sale.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau reports that at the request of Brazil it has provided a consultant to assist the director of the new control agency in the establishment and operation of the laboratory, in the revision and formulation of legislation, and in the development of field services.

He is Leslie Hart, for many years with the Food and Drug Administration as chief of the Boston district. He has already taken up his duties in Brazil as consultant to Dr. Raymundo Moniz de Aragao, director of the laboratory.

Water Conversion Program

Congress has become quite disturbed recently over the optimistic statements that have been flowing from top officials of the Interior department regarding the success of the department's saline water conversion research program, which seem to be contradicted by the engineering reports.

In an effort to get to the bottom of the situation the house interior committee had department officials and a number of experts working on the program on the stand for two days recently, the net result being that progress is being made but whether success will be achieved in five years, ten years or twenty years is simply a matter of guesswork. There is room for optimism and there is room for pessimism.

The best cost figure that the experts have been able to come up with for making good water out of brackish water is around $130 per acre foot. This becomes pretty expensive water if it has to be transported very far and used in an operation where its re-use is impossible. But the figure is steadily being lowered as new ideas and processes prove their worth.

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Heavy Chemicals

Sulfur dichloride and monochloride moved higher on spot last Friday, owing to an accumulation of costs in raw materials, freight and processing. Barium carbonate and chloride were scheduled by a producer to be advanced April 1. The newly established price for lithium hydroxide monohydrate appeared to be uniform in the industry last week, as producers were charging 78 cents per pound for any quantity in drums. Price increases made in refined sulfurs the previous week were expected to hold firm.

Steel production continued to slide off, but when present figures were viewed in light of production for corresponding periods in previous years, output continued to be heavy.

As a result, most mineral acids continued to move in good quantity to the steel industry for pickling and other applications. Nitric and hydrofluoric acids benefited from heavy production rates of the currently booming stainless steel industry.

Chlorine and the alkalies continued in good supply, and were available for immediate shipment to consumers. Caustic soda export business remained good in some quarters, owing to tight shipping space from Europe brought about by the Suez crisis.

Smelter production of primary antimony in the fourth quarter of 1956 was the highest since the second quarter of 1952, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Mines.

April 1 Price Advances

Barium carbonate, $2.50 per ton.
Chloride, anhyd., $4 per ton.
tech., cryst., 20c. per cwt.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 9 at 95.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 95.2 percent for the previous week, and 102.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Sulfur dichloride, ¼c. per lb.
Monochloride, ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 10, 1956
104.14	104.13	103.84	101.15

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Prices held without change. Demand was fairly active for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. However, business was considered not as brisk as during the corresponding period of 1956, when the automotive industry was producing at a higher rate.

Hydrochloric—There have been reports of a slight softening in steel. However, producers of acid which goes into pickling did not notice much of a change in current good business.

Hydrofluoric — Stainless steel inquiry has continued to hold strongly during most of the first quarter, accounting for large volume shipments of HF in that direction. Other end uses maintained moderate activity.

Nitric — While steel output has been slightly off from previous levels, demand for nitric acid from stainless steel producers has been well maintained.

Sulfuric—Contrary to rumors that steel output has softened locally in some areas, producers did not notice any decrease in current strong demand for sulfuric acid for pickling.

It was felt that should any real drop in demand develop from that direction, the seasonal increase in consumption for fertilizer use should compensate.

Rayon producers kept taking moderate amounts, and application in that industry was felt to be under last year's level.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports estimated steel output for last week at 2,373,000 tons, or 92.7 percent of capacity, as against 2,411,000 tons, or 94.2 percent of capacity the previous week, and 2,477,000 tons, or 100.6 percent of 1956 capacity a year ago last week.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—So far, there were no indications that aluminum sulfate would be altered in price the second quarter. Interest for paper sizing, while running at a good level, was not considered up to last year's par at this time.

There was some increase in use for water settlement last week, but producers considered the upswing in demand for this end use as little more than seasonal.

Barium Chemicals — Effective April 1, prices on barium carbonate and barium chloride are scheduled to be increased. These materials were advanced January 1, but reported increases in cost of good barite ore, as well as the tight supply of the material, were held largely responsible for the further increase.

Effective April 1, precipitated barium carbonate will be increased to $106.50 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $121.50, less carlots, same basis.

Barium chloride will be raised to $176 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized and $191 per ton, less carlots, same basis, for anhydrous.

Crystal is scheduled for a boost to $7 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $7.75 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, for technical.

So far, there has been no indication of change for barium oxide, hydroxide, peroxide or nitrate. These materials have continued without change since December 15, 1955.

Caustic Potash — Buying interest continued to prevail on a hand-to-mouth basis. Despite this position on the part of consumers, business was considered holding close to levels held during the early part of 1956.

Caustic Soda—Consuming demand was average during the week. There was still good export interest owing to the continuing shortage of dry shipping space brought about by closing of the Suez Canal.

Shipments of rayon and acetate by United States producers in February totaled 92,200,000 pounds, a decline of 16½ percent from the 110,400,000 pounds shipped in January, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Producers shipped 88,800,000 pounds to the domestic market and the balance was exported. For the first two months of the year, shipments totaled 202,600,000 pounds or 8½ percent less than shipments in the corresponding period of 1956.

Shipments declined in all categories of the rayon-acetate industry except for acetate staple-tow where deliveries held at the January level of 4,200,000 pounds.

Chlorine — This halogen was in good supply last week. Demand has reportedly slackened considerably since the first of the year, and supplies have become freely available to new customers.

Lithium Chemicals—Price by last week appeared to be fairly well settled at 78c. per pound, drums, any quantity, delivered, for lithium hydroxide monohydrate.

Other lithium chemicals, such as carbonate and chloride, while subject to keen competition, continued without change in scheduled prices.

Potassium Carbonate — Business was considered routine during the week. Material moved out in a hand-to-mouth fashion for most end uses. The television tube industry reportedly was buying for immediate needs. No price changes were anticipated for the second quarter.

Sodium Bicarbonate — There was not much change in the pattern of this market. Buying by the prepared foods industry for use in baking mixes has been in good volume. Other end uses were moderately active.

Sodium Sulfate—Saltcake consumption by the paper industry has held at a good level in the eastern area of the country. Producers have been well able to maintain stocks of cake despite decreases in rayon production.

Mannheim furnace output of cake in the east and midwest has been well maintained, owing to constant demands placed by consumers on Mannheim hydrochloric acid in steel and neoprene producing areas.

Sulfur Chlorides—Effective last Friday

Heavy Chemicals

on spot and April 1 on contract, these items were advanced ¼c. per pound in tankcars, and ½c. per pound in drums.

Sulfur monochloride and dichloride were newly listed at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized; 4½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 5¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Smelter production of primary antimony in the fourth quarter of 1956 totaled 3,300 tons, the highest since the second quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Output for the year was about 10,000 tons compared with 8,200 tons in 1955. Although domestic mine production increased slightly in the fourth quarter, output for the year was 14 percent under that in 1955.

Consumption of primary antimony totaled 3,000 tons in the fourth quarter, a 19 percent increase over the third quarter. Consumption for the year, however, was expected to decline slightly under the 12,500 tons in 1955. Of the total quantity used during the year, 58 percent went into the manufacture of non-metal products, and 42 percent into the manufacture of metal products.

Stocks of antimony held by consumers, dealers, and smelters on December 31, were 7,800 tons, 10 percent under closing stocks on September 30, and 7 percent under the 8,400 tons on hand at the beginning of the year.

Of the total on hand the end of the year, 32 percent was in the form of oxide, 30 percent in metal, 28 percent in ores and concentrates, 8 percent in residues, and 2 percent in sulfide.

Imports of primary antimony in the fourth quarter were 3,500 tons, a 17 percent gain above the preceding quarter. Total receipts for 1956 were 12,500 tons, compared with 13,000 tons in 1955. Of the quantity received, 52 percent was in ore and concentrates, 37 percent in metal, 10 percent in oxide, and the remainder in sulfide.

Exports of ore, metal and alloys (gross weight) decreased to 10 tons in the fourth quarter, and only 65 tons were exported during the full year. In addition, 211 tons of antimony compounds (gross weight), valued at $134,400, were exported compared with 189 tons, valued at $126,000 in 1955.

Copper—Primary producers' metal held about steady. Prices were unchanged, at 32c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic.

Magnesium — Output in 1956 totaled 68,346 tons, an increase of 12 percent over 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was the case in spite of a strike at two plants which lasted from July 6 to August 8, 1956.

Mercury—Metal was quiet, priced at $255 to $257 per flask, spot.

Selenium—Metal has become much more freely available during the last few months. One indication of the more plentiful supply position is that the government has increased its export quotas from 10,000 pounds per quarter to 10,000 pounds per month in recent months.

Previously, while the government never stockpiled selenium, a large portion of production had been allocated to projects in electronics fields where selenium proved useful as a material for rectifiers and similar instruments.

However, during the past several months, increased use of pure silicon and germanium dioxide in electronics equipment has lowered industry requirements for selenium metal, making the latter available in larger quantities.

Silver—Bullion was priced unchanged, at 91⅜c. per ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—The market showed some strength. Metal moved fractionally higher, and was quoted at $1 per pound, spot, for Straits Straits metal, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*February*	*January*
Special high grade	29,067	29,426
High grade	15,013	13,987
Intermediate	2,411	1,543
Prime western	41,483	48,496
Total	87,984	93,452
Stocks	*February*	*January*
Special high grade	27,155	25,511
High grade	7,002	4,431
Intermediate	2,969	2,065
Prime western	49,715	46,967
Total	86,841	78,974

Phosphate Lands in Idaho Are Put Up for Leasing

Bureau of Land Management has invited bids for leasing of 2,887 acres of Idaho phosphate lands. Leases will go to the highest bidders at a sale to be held March 20 at 1 p.m. MST at the Land Office in Boise, Idaho.

The lands are located about nineteen miles east of Soda Springs in the Tri-State and Bear Lake regions of Caribou County, and will be offered in two units of 1,638.56 acres and 1,249 acres.

Bids must be submitted on each unit separately, but no objection will be made to the award of more than one unit to the same successful bidder, it was stated, The form for submitting bids as well as a statement of terms and other necessary information may be obtained from the manager of the Boise land office.

Hitchcock Opens Los Angeles Office

Lauren B. Hitchcock, former New York consultant and recently president of the Air Pollution Foundation, has opened an office at 3370 Deronda drive, Los Angeles 28, to aid management in a variety of developments in the process industries.

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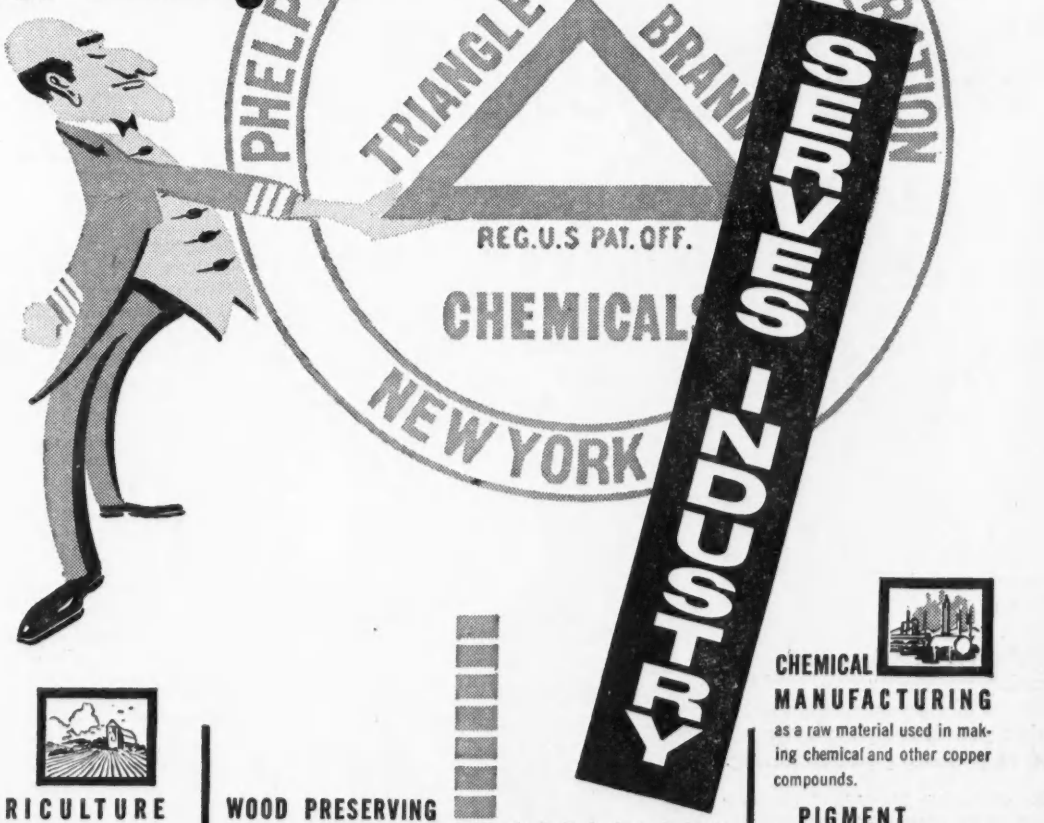

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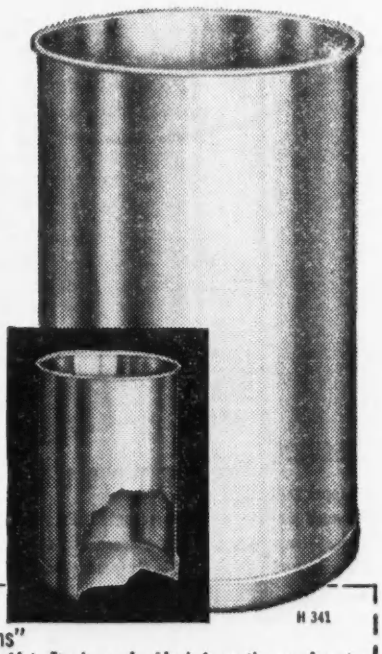

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"Nimco Ethoxylan," a water and alcohol soluble lanolin product, is described in a four-page brochure available from N. I. Malmstrom & Co., 147 Lombardi street, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

"Fertilizing Forest Lands," a thirty-five-page study of Japanese forest fertilization results, has been published by the Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Prepared by Dr. Takeo Shibamoto, professor of forestry at Tokyo University, the booklet predicts a reduction of ten years in the time it takes to grow pulpwood, through the use of fertilizer in the forest. The full report contains seventeen tables and illustrations of tree response and cost data. A copy may be obtained free of charge by writing to Dr. E. D. Crittenden, director of research, Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Rohm & Haas Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., has issued an eight-page special products bulletin on **menthane diamine** (SP-113). The bulletin gives the material's physical properties, data on its proper handling and suggested uses for the new tertiary alkylamine.

A new safety **wall chart on caustic soda** is being offered by the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The chart, written in non-technical language, includes suggestions for protective clothing and equipment; rules and precautions to be followed in the unloading, handling and storage of caustic soda; first aid measures to be followed in the event of an accident, and instructions for safely thawing caustic soda in tankcars. Copies of the chart are available on request to Solvay's Department A, 61 Broadway, New York 6.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., is offering a twenty-three-page booklet on its activities. Entitled **"Industrial Hygiene Foundation Activities,"** the publication describes the field work, laboratory research and technical information and publications activities of the foundation in the areas of industrial hygiene, medicine, chemistry, engineering, toxicology and law, as they pertain to occupational health.

Red lead and white lead paints for the protection of steel highway structures such as bridges are featured in the lastest issue of **"Lead,"** quarterly publication of the Lead Industries Association, 60 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Coconut Oil Tax Repeal Bill Introduced in House

Rep. John Dingle, of Michigan, has introduced H. R. 5818 in the house to repeal the 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil, but leaving in effect the additional tax of 2 cents a pound on coconut oil of non-Philippine origin.

Mr. Dingle said that the original purpose of the tax of providing protection for the domestic fats and oils industry is no longer applicable because coconut oil has been eliminated as an ingredient in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and the United States has become a net exporter of fats and oils.

He argued that repeal of the tax would not only benefit American consumers of soap and other products manufactured from coconut oil in this country, but would also help the economy of the Philippines.

Los Angeles Paint Party Set

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its spring frolic April 26 at the Rio Hondo Country Club. Frank Witteman, of W. P. Fuller & Co., is ticket chairman.

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Naval Stores

—Continued from page 7

of gum will remain fixed throughout the loan period (calendar year 1957). The initial loan rates will be 51 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and $7.67 per 100 pounds of gum rosin applicable to the average, WG grade, with rates 10 cents higher for grades X and WW and 30 cents lower for grades N, M and K.

Individual loan rates applied to turpentine and rosin, however, may be revised from time to time at the discretion of CCC, though always maintaining the announced support level per standard barrel of gum.

The 1957 program is substantially the same as that in effect in 1956 except that support is being discontinued on grade I because of the insignificant volume produced. Also, the discount on rosin grades N and below is increased 20 cents over the comparable discount under the 1956 program in line with the increasing market spread between the top and middle rosin grades.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be available through December 31, 1957, on eligible gum naval stores produced domestically in the calendar year 1957, through CCC's borrower, the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative of Valdosta, Ga., to producer-members who cooperate in the 1957 Gum Naval Stores Conservation Program or otherwise follow good conservation practices.

To be eligible for loans, gum rosin must be federally inspected and packed in specified metal drums placed on approved storage yards; turpentine must meet loan specifications and be in approved storage tanks.

Under the 1956 program the support price was $27.66 per standard barrel of pine gum, processed basis, and represented 90 percent of the parity price for unprocessed gum as of January 15, 1956.

Because market values remained above loan rates throughout the loan year, loans were made on only 117 drums of rosin which is expected to be redeemed before loan maturity on July 1, 1957, and, if redeemed, the 1956 program will be the third consecutive program in which CCC acquired no turpentine or rosin.

Conversely, because demand has exceeded production during this three-year period, CCC has reduced its turpentine holdings by 80 percent and its rosin stocks by nearly 25 percent. Remaining stocks approximate 11,000 barrels (fifty gallons each) of turpentine and 510,000 drums (517 pounds each) of rosin. For all types of rosin, disappearance now averages 2.5 million drums annually, and for turpentine of all kinds the figure is 648,000 barrels.

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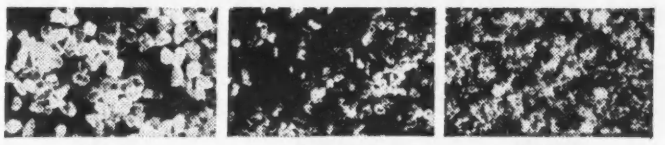

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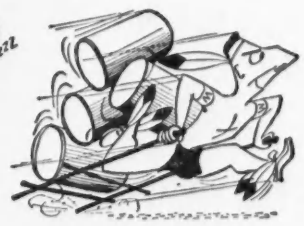

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Foreign Trade Report Is Filed by House Group

The Boggs subcommittee on foreign trade policy of the house filed its first report last week summarizing some of the many problems and issues that have arisen in connection with administration of the reciprocal trade program and other laws relating to foreign trade.

The report contained but few conclusions of direct interest to the chemical industry, and left to future studies the answers to such questions as the value of the trade agreements program, effect of payment restrictions in use by foreign countries, regulation of imports by quotas, and shortcomings in administration of the escape clause, peril point and national security admendment.

The committee found that the trade agreements law involved a delegation of substantial discretion to the President, and pointed out that the standards set down to guide him not only authorized reductions in tariffs, but increases in tariffs above the 1930 levels where necessary.

This feature of the law, it was stated, is responsible for some of the dissatisfaction over the program and has led some observers to contend that the trade agreements program is now substantially on dead center as a tariff liberalization program.

Obituaries

Robert L. Lund

Robert L. Lund, former executive vice-president and director of Lambert Company, New York, and director of Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., died March 9 in the latter city. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Lund was president of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1932 and 1933, and board chairman in 1934 and 1935.

Herman D. Ruhm

Herman D. Ruhm, former president of Niagara Alkali Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died March 9 in Portland, Ore. He was eighty-six years old.

Robert K. Beck, executive vice-president of Brush Beryllium Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died March 9 in Rochester, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

George N. Bick, president and founder of Fidelity Chemical Products Company, Newark, N. J., died March 10 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

Arthur F. Corwin, retired vice-president and director of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, died March 13 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was eighty years old. Mr. Corwin retired in 1945 after having spent forty-six years in the oil industry. He joined Socony in 1926.

Dr. Earl R. Serles, dean of the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy since 1940, died March 13 in Chicago. He was sixty-six years old.

Walter E. Hadley, a charter member and first national secretary of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, died March 7 in Peterborough, N. H. He was seventy-six years old.

L. E. Ingham, retired vice-president of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, died March 3 in Owensboro, Ky. He was sixty-five years old.

Harry S. Kimball, former president of Remington Arms Company, died March 10 in Los Angeles. He was also formerly head of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis, Mo., for fourteen years.

P. Dayton Switzer, a sales executive for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died February 3. He was fifty-nine years old.

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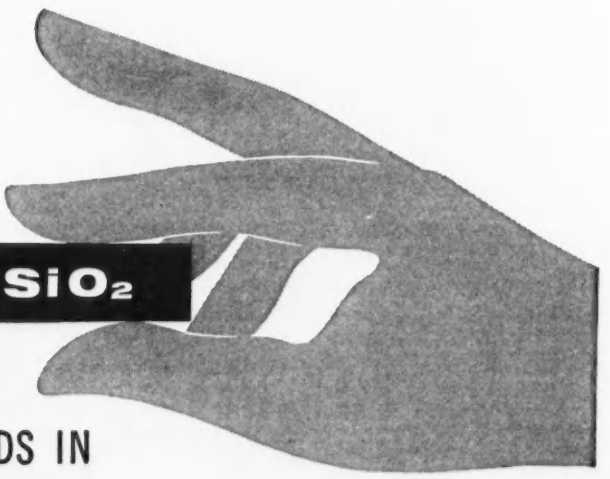

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Agricultural Chemicals

A major producer has announced the advancement of urea prices to take effect on April 1. The new listing will be $5 per ton more for a spot quote of $125 per ton for industrial material in carlots and $110 per ton for agricultural urea in carlots. The rest of the market appeared to be showing a restiveness also with early seasonal queries showing up better than had been earlier anticipated though they are reportedly not up to the level reached at the same time last year. Hopes are relatively dim, most dealers and producers concede, for a truly strong season. However, one member of the industry noted that if the market holds its own through the pending season, it would be doing well. Animal protein material remained unmoved in price though the outburst of good weather toward the end of last week appeared to promise some sales with continuation of the conditions that prevailed.

Reports have further noted a growth in the foreign sales picture, dealers here reported last week. Currently, Korea appears to be leading in tonnage via the government programs, although other areas appear to be contributing to the demand scene, particularly in relation to pesticides.

Ammonium Sulfated—Producers here reported a firmed demand last week as further seasonal queries continued to appear. The present status, though improving, however, is not quite up to the level of last year at this same time. However, as one dealer noted, it is better than had previously been anticipated and there is relief in this.

Animal Proteins—Business, according to one dealer, appeared improved slightly for animal proteins though it was conceded that the level wasn't up to that of last year at this time. Prices remained unmoved in their positions of the past weeks, though it was suggested that the good weather conditions persisting at the end of last week, if prolonged, might bring a wealth of inquiry. The seasonal period, just now beginning to manifest itself, is still viewed with reservation by many dealers in the agricultural area. The consensus continues that little hope is held for a strong period.

Castor Pomace—This material continued its nominal listing last week, a major dealer here reported, as both producing plants remained closed. A flurry was caused in the market a number of months back when a short supply appeared. However, none has been seen since.

Nitrogenous Material—The use of this and other nitrogen fertilizers, according to a recent report by two scientists, has been found to lessen the frost danger to California lands. In tests begun last year in Central Valley foothill grasslands, nitrogen was added to the soil in advance of the rains so that it would work in combination with water to spur plant growth. Later, it was found that plants which had been given the fertilizer showed less mortality and greater regrowth than plants which had not been treated with nitrogen. However, there are limiting factors to the discovery. California weather, it was noted, was essential to the result. It was further reported that in areas of severe winters, nitrogen supplied plants are unusually susceptible to winter kill.

Urea—One major domestic producer of this material has announced a $5 per ton advance in listing for this material effective April 1. The advance will be on both f.o.b. and freight allowed shipments. One source has noted that the hardening price trend expressed in this advance is likely to encourage greater importations of urea for both industry and agricultural uses. A reasonably steady flow of material has been noted from Italy. Further stiffening in the listing of domestic material might induce a heavier flow yet from outside, it was said.

Superphosphate—Production of concentrated superphosphate during December amounted to 61,115 short tons, the Bureau of Mines has reported. This figure is greater than the November figure of 59,855 short tons but less than the December, 1955, one of 72,707 short tons. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the month amounted to 163,390 short tons as compared with the 165,554 short tons on hand at the beginning of November and the 124,357 short tons on hand at the beginning of December of the year previous. Shipments during this period totaled 60,797 short tons as compared with the 62,523 short tons shipped in November and the 42,957 short tons shipped in December of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of December amounted to 163,171 short tons as compared with the 163,390 on hand at the end of November and the 150,233 short tons on hand at the end of December, 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
110.21	110.21	109.99	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Urea, $5 per ton.

Pesticides

A spokesman for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association noted recently that pesticides industry sales are now running at a level of more than $250 million a year and that there is every likelihood that they will continue to climb. Though conceding that the farmer is in debt today, the spokesman spoke deprecatingly of the financial position of the agricultural community and said that present conditions place the farmer in a better position than figures make it appear. He noted that the farm real estate mortgage debt now totals $8,962 million, up $3,383 million since 1950. Non-real estate loans—for livestock, crops and machinery and chemicals— totaled nearly $6,303 million as of January 1, 1956, up $1,741 million over the same date in 1950.

Current farm debt outstanding today is about 11 percent of the value of total farm assets, he said. In 1940 the comparable figure was 18.5 percent while in 1950 it was 8 percent. The spokesman noted that the farmers expenditures for insecticides, fungicides and herbicides have increased 20 times since 1920. The amount spent last year was estimated at $400 million.

Copper Sulfate—Domestic production of this material, according to the latest monthly report of the Bureau of Mines, rose 30 percent in January. Shipments, during the same period, rose 17 percent and were 700 tons in excess of production. Stocks during this period declined 22 percent. Inventories, according to the report, were sufficient for about two weeks requirements at the January rate of shipments. Imports during the month previous were 153 tons, all from the United Kingdom, while exports totaled 3,850 tons.

DDT—Producers and dealers noted a firming position for this market last last week as the first of the seasonal sales offered substantial increases to the previous market position. Production, it was said, continued good and in keeping with the demand picture. Southern domestic agricultural sales, it was further noted, are a major factor in the present seasonal demand position. Foreign sales have been buoying the material through the winter months, particularly in the southern hemisphere, i.e., South America.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced in December, 1956, and corresponding data for the previous month.

	December	November
DDT	11,200,942	10,640,771
2,4-D*	3,089,429	2,521,570
Esther & Salts	1,246,540	1,884,882
Acid equivalent	875,628	1,381,952
BHC	6,759,526	4,421,205
Gamma isomer	1,220,124	979,724
Tetramethylthiuram sulfide	261,242	.....
2,4,5-T	522,729	514,085
Lindane	.....	.....

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

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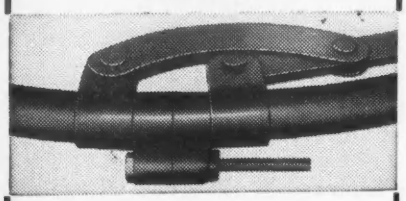

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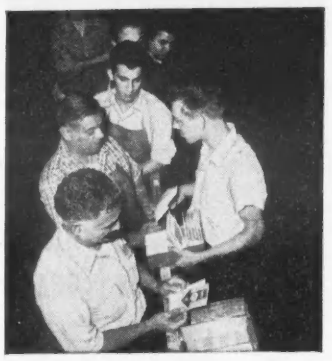

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices of mineral oil are steady at the higher levels posted recently to cover increased costs of raw material and labor. The new schedule called for a 4 cents per gallon hike in bulk shipments and a 6 cents increase in smaller orders. Other petroleum derivatives that have been increased since the crude oil advance was made effective include aliphatic solvents, toluene and xylene. The aliphatic advance was unanimous in the trade and has been firmly held. So far only one company, a major petroleum refiner, has reported the hike in toluene and xylene (1½ cents per gallon at all shipping points except Providence, Rhode Island—½ cent per gallon at the latter.) Others have reported that they are still looking over the situation.

Domestic production of petroleum benzene totaled 9,941,257 gallons in December, according to a report of the Tariff Commission. During the same month 17,767,486 gallons of cokeoven benzene were produced. The petroleum industry produced 9,989,653 gallons in November as compared with 17,069,627 gallons of cokeoven output, the Commission reported. Xylene production in December amounted to 12,249,014 gallons, advancing well ahead of the 11,208,820 gallons produced in November and the 8,838,918 gallons reported for December, 1955. Cokeoven output accounted for 860,542 gallons in December of the previous year.

The amount of domestic crude oil to be consumed or exported in March was estimated last week by the Bureau of Mines at 7,900,000 barrels daily as compared with the February forecast of 7,975,000 gallons daily. This latest estimate includes a gasoline demand of 122,000,000 barrels, a yield of 42.5 percent and total crude runs of 8,200,000 barrels per day.

Current figures of the Bureau indicate average daily crude runs of 7,950,000 gallons per day in February against a domestic demand level of 7,450,000 barrels per day. The exceptionally low average of runs reflected the need to release more oil for export to Europe, the Bureau noted. The yield of distillate fuel oil was raised in February but mild weather kept demand down, it was reported.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
107.65	107.65	107.65	104.37

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—There has been no change in the price of this material, but with related solvents having advanced, benzene quotations are considered firm. Movement of low priced imports into the country is believed to be one of the reasons that benzene was not included in the recent advance. These imports totaled more than 66 million gallons in 1956, it was pointed out. In December, 2,231,241 gallons valued at $609,144 were imported. This compares with domestic production in December of 9,941,257 gallons of petroleum benzene and 17,767,486 gallons of cokeoven material, as reported by the Tariff Commission. During the previous month, the petroleum industry produced 9,989,653 gallons of material while steel makers produced 17,069,627 gallons.

Xylene—Nothing new has developed in respect to prices. As noted previously, one major petroleum refiner recently hiked its quotations 1½c. per gallon. Other makers have taken no action yet.

Xylene production in December was reported at 12,249,014 gallons by the Tariff Commission. In comparison, output totaled 11,208,820 gallons in November and 8,838,918 gallons in December, 1955, the Commission noted. Cokeoven production accounted for 860,542 gallons in December, 1956, and 930,000 gallons in December of the previous year.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 23 totaled 251,684,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 250,525,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,159,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,140,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 19,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Production of butane totaled 68,016,000 gallons during the two week period ended February 15, according to the semi-monthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with a total of 70,898,000 gallons reported for the previous two week period. Inventories at plants, terminals and underground on February 15 stood at 157,020,000 gallons, advancing seasonally from the 144,755,000 gallons held on January 31. All figures are on a Bureau of Mines basis.

Isobutane—Output of this material during the period February 1-15 was reported at 17,481,000 gallons by the American Petroleum Institute. During the previous two week period output totaled 20,186,000 gallons. Inventories on February 15 aggregated 9,106,000 gallons, as compared with 9,743,000 gallons on January 1.

Propane—Production during the two week period ended February 15 amounted to 131,890,000 gallons, as reported by the A.P.I. During the previous two weeks production had totaled 143,601,000 gallons. Inventories on February 15 showed a sharp decline to 220,844,000 gallons from 260,940,000 gallons on January 31.

Output of all liquefied petroleum gases (including butane, propane, isobutane, and mixtures) from February 1 to February 15 reached 280,414,000 gallons, as against 305,661,000 gallons in the previous two week period. February 15 inventories showed a decline, totaling 406,498,000 gallons, as compared with 435,458,000 gallons on January 15.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 22, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,567,000 barrels, an increase of 52,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,795,000 barrels were 181,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 289,000 barrels below the week ended February 24, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 789,000 barrels daily, compared with 908,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending February 22, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,491,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,023,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 823,000 barrels daily.

Production of crude petroleum set a record in December, averaging 7,377,000 barrels per day, for an increase of 238,000 barrels daily over November, according to a report of the Bureau of Mines. The average for the year was 7,151,000 barrels daily, a gain of 5.6 percent over 1955. Total crude runs to stills were 109,000 barrels per day higher in December than in November, the Bureau reported. The December average was 8,141,000 barrels per day, as compared with an average of 7,937,000 barrels daily during the entire year. The 1956 average was 6.1 percent higher than the average in 1955, the Bureau noted. Runs of foreign crude increased from 774,000 barrels per day in 1955 to 935,000 barrels per day in 1956.

White Mineral Oil—Mineral oils were advanced 4c. to 6c. per gallon a while back to cover many increased costs, including crude quotations. Technical white mineral oil, 50-65 viscosity, under the new schedule is 59c. per gallon in non-returnable drums, carlots.

Nuclear Reactor Planned As a Profit-Maker Only

A new nuclear reactor, aimed at producing the radioactive material cobalt 60 and said to be the first in the world specifically designed as a profit-making project, was announced last week at the Philadelphia meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board.

In announcing the project, Dr. D. C. Brunton, president of Isotope Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., said that the reactor will produce approximately 1 million curies per year of cobalt 60. At the same time, the reactor will produce in excess of 50,000 pounds of steam per hour, which is expected to be utilized by a pulp and paper mill.

The reactor will be a variation of the well-known "boiling water" type. Reactors of this type have been in operation for three years and have been proved to have excellent safety characteristics. The reactor will be built specifically as a production unit, Dr. Brunton said, and it will contain no experimental facilities of any kind. Perfectly steady operation, with consequent low operating costs, will be aimed at.

Howard E. Kremers, technical assistant to the president of Lindsay Chemical Company, presented a paper on thorium, in which he spoke of thorium as "uranium's stepchild in the atomic industry."

Thorium's future in commercial atomic energy is not yet clear, Mr. Kremers said. The only agreement among various predictions is that it will be used, he pointed out, adding that for the near future it appears that the present thorium-rare earth industry has enough potential productive capacity to meet any reasonable anticipated demands for thorium for domestic energy use.

Chemical Foreign

—*Continued from page 5*

in third markets and in the domestic market."

The Dow executive further pointed out that the chemical industry is its own best customer, that a large part of basic heavy chemicals are used by the industry to make other chemicals.

"If dyes, medicinals, plastics, synthetic textile fibers, and many other classes of complicated chemicals are imported," he stated, "the basic chemicals which would have been required for their manufacture in this country will not be required."

Why Monsanto Favors Tariffs

Monsanto Chemical Company made it clear why it is for tariffs. John L. Hammer, jr., director of marketing for its organic chemicals division, told CMRA the St. Louis, Mo., firm favors tariffs to protect its plants and because it feels we must have them to maintain a strong chemical industry against an emergency need.

"We don't fight for higher tariffs to get rich," he declared, "but because we must have them to stay in business." Mr. Hammer noted that Monsanto was forced to close several of its plants because of foreign competition, among them its theobromine facility.

"No, we're not going to go along closing plants one after another," he asserted. "We will fight to keep improving our processes, our products and other selling methods. We will keep right after Uncle Sam for increased tariffs, too.

"I can only express the earnest hope," he said, "that the standard of living of foreign chemical workers will rise so rapidly that competition will be brought to a more equitable basis."

Chemical imports have climbed from an average of $80 million a year for the five years immediately preceding World War II to a level of $255 million last year, reported Dr. Miles A. Dahlen, technical coordinator for the dyes and chemical division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

This spectacular rise has been due to four major factors, he contended. First of all, Dr. Dahlen pointed to "the enormous appetite of our economy for raw materials." He also cited the important technological gains being made by foreign chemical industries.

"The third factor," he said, consists of the foreign industry's adaptability in manufacturing the number of specialized chemical products which are frequently needed in some nook or cranny of American industry." The last factor, he said, is the size and growth of American industry itself.

Dr. Dahlen indicated that a number of basic chemicals find ready markets here. Sulfuric acid imports, for instance, have jumped 1000 percent since 1947, he said. Chlorine imports, he added, have climbed from zero in 1950 to 17,000 metric tons in the first eleven months of last year.

Soda ash imports, on the other hand, have declined from 56.8 million pounds in 1951 to some 202,000 pounds in 1955.

Chemicals for the production of fertilizers accounted for $110 million in imports in 1955, he said, with a 10 percent increase last year.

Argentine Chemical

—*Continued from page 7*

ernment recognizes this phase of the situation and probably will give high priority to the importation of new equipment.

"But the policy of protecting domestic manufacture may be expected to continue and imports are likely to remain closed to those products made in Argentina. It is expected to require some time to ease this highly protectionist viewpoint deeply ingrained in the industry's thinking under the former regime.

Guarantees Asked

"Evidence that such thinking still persists is found among some producers who, before making new investments, seek guarantees that no similar expansion will be authorized in competition with their planned undertakings."

"Renewed emphasis on increasing agricultural productivity has been made in the country and this has brought with it a growing pressure to ease the existing restrictions on chemical specialties imports.

But domestic manufacturers say that they cannot compete with world prices for these specialties and the lifting of import controls would affect them unfavorably.

Fertilizer Import Authorized

BDSA has this to say:

"The transfer of selected agricultural chemicals to automatic import licensing indicates that the former viewpoint prevails at least to some extent. The Central Bank also authorized the importation of 5,000 tons of mixed fertilizer in September, 1956, the first such shipment in many years.

"However, many manufacturers continue their opposition to a policy of allowing an increasing number of finished commodities to enter at the official rate while importers af many raw materials continue to pay the higher rate.

"Although the industry is confronted with these and many other problems and its future plans are not yet concrete, numerous projects in various stages foreshadow considerable activity and growth. In the short run, the Argentine chemical industry may be expected to expand existing facilities and make greater use of idle capacity. For the future, the petrochemical branch offers the greatest single potential for development.

"Expansion is restrained because, except for sulfur, ethyl alcohol, brine, and some pigments, Argentina is unable to supply its requirements of basic raw materials. The domestic market is limited and most factories are relatively small, so that inability to produce on a large scale prevents substantial lowering of unit cost.

"The high degree of concentration among relatively few producers limits competition which in some instances permits greater profit margins than in a highly competitive industry. Thus high unit costs increase prices to the consumer and circumscribe the capacity of the market."

Proprietary Ass'n Appoints Merritt Secretary-Treasurer

Proprietary Association has appointed James H. Merritt as its secretary-treasurer to succeed the late A. K. Barta. Mr. Merritt was formerly executive secretary of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, a post he had held since 1950. Mr. Barta had been secretary-treasurer of the association for twelve years prior to his death in December.

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Aliphatic Organics

Technical methylene chloride will be advanced ¾ cent per pound across the board effective April 1 on both spot and contract business, it was announced last week. At the same time, producers of industrial grade methyl chloride hiked prices on multi-unit tanks and cylinder lots ¾ cent per pound effective the same date. In the week previous, single-unit tanklots of industrial methyl chloride were advanced by the same amount, effective also on April 1. Additional producers joined the move to increase quotations ¾ cent per pound across the board effective April 1 on both spot and contract business on technical and CP grades of carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene.

A leading producer reduced prices based on 100 percent content of trimethylamine by 7 cents per pound across the board effective Thursday, March 14.

Special prices on methyl chloride offered to refrigerator manufacturers and other consumers or service men remained unchanged last week as the March 15 deadline on notification of price increases to contract customers protected by 90-day renewal clauses passed without event.

April 1 Price Advances

Allyl bromide, 7c. per lb.
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, ¾c. per lb.
tech., ¾c. per lb.
Ethyl bromide, 2c. per lb.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., ¾c. per lb.
tanks, multi-unit, ¾c. per lb.
single unit, ¾c. per lb.
Methylene chloride, ¾c. per lb.
Perchloroethylene, ¾c. per lb.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, ¾c. per lb.
Tricholorethylene, ¾c. per lb.

Unchanged at press time this week were prices of long standing on technical grade chloroform.

Commercial and military demand for methanol was strong and growing.

Monochloroacetic acid was moving much better than it did a year ago.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Additional producers have joined the move initiated in the week previous to advance prices of technical and CP carbon tetrachloride by ¾c. per pound effective April 1 on contract and spot business alike.

The new schedule, all prices on a freight allowed basis, follows:

Technical—10¾c. per pound in tankcars, 11¼c. per pound in tank trucks, 11¾c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and 14¼c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads, drums.

CP—12¾c. per pound in carlots and 15¼c. per pound in less carlots.

The X grade, also advanced ¾c. per pound effective April 1, will be quoted, on a freight allowed basis, at 11c. per pound in tankcars, 11½c. per pound in tank trucks, 12c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 14½c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Chloroform—With numerous chlorinated products advancing in price effective April 1 in the wake of increased costs for raw material, labor, containers and handling, leading producers of technical chloroform had not made a move on prices up to press time this week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Trimethylamine, 100% basis, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
130.99	131.08	131.10	130.98

For Current Prices see Page 9

Still in effect were prices of long standing, of 17c. per pound in tanklots, 18c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 19c. per pound in less carlots, drums, all quotations on a delivered basis in the east.

Formaldehyde—Though this material was moving in substantial volume last week, the market was not as firm as producers expected it would be at this season. The easier tone was attributed to relatively weak demand for resins for plywood, synthetic textile and metal finishes and furniture glue. On the other hand, heavy new production capacity has come on stream, assuring consumers of ample supplies to satisfy immediate requirements plus considerable additional demand anticipated over the next two years or so.

Methanol — Demand continued very strong, with commercial and military trade heavy and growing. Production was quite heavy, but producers' stocks were limited to only about six or seven weeks' supply. Substantial additions to plant capacity were under development or in the planning stage.

Output of natural methanol amounted to 172 million gallons on a 100 percent methanol basis in December, 1956, the Census Bureau reported. Production was 156 million gallons in the month previous and 196 million gallons in December, 1955. Producers' stocks declined from 322 million gallons as of November 30, 1956, to 306 million gallons on December 31, 1956.

Methyl Chloride—Producers of industrial methyl chloride last week announced an increase of ¾c. per pound on multi-unit tank and cylinder lots effective April 1 on both spot and contract business. An identical increase, effective on the same date, was announced in the week previous for this material in single-unit tanks.

The new schedule, on a freight equalization basis, quoted industrial material at 12¾c. per pound in single-unit tanks, 16¼c. per pound in multi-unit tanks and 22¼c. per pound in cylinder lots. These prices were on a freight equalization basis.

Methylene Chloride—Technical material will be advanced ¾c. per pound across the board effective April 1 on both spot and contract business, it was announced last week.

The new schedule, with all prices on a

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: Totals by Years

Export and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for calendar years 1956, 1955 and 1954, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

EXPORTS	*Quantity*	†1956	1955	1954
Alcohol and glycols				
Butyl alcohols	lbs.	35,328,692	37,303,380	36,309,848
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	**	273,369	264,575
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	56,804,279	52,255,431	46,890,313
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	10,232,632	9,679,685	16,860,266
Methyl alcohol	gals.	**	5,767,208	7,705,840
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	5,398,258	8,988,394	17,699,290
Butyl acetate	lbs.	10,049,417	14,546,291	20,769,106
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	9,129,537	11,397,165	13,024,806
IMPORTS				
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	8,584,093	2,062,586	1,595,305
Acid, acetic (over 65 percent)	lbs.	7,743,840	2,805,718	1,537,663
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	4,348,775	3,160,780	721,520
Chloro (mono and trichloro) acetic	lbs.	3,116,347	1,773,141	957,262
Formic	lbs.	1,068,430	963,578	480,070
Lactic (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	10,890	3,840	11,180
Alcohol, amyl and fusel oil	lbs.	61,700	**	**
Butyl	lbs.	194,900	223,060	257,280
Ethyl	gals.	11,355,962	2,983,112	1,192,883
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	22,072,968	33,594,310	16,988,391
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	444,379	2,058,155	904,468
Methyl, including wood alcohols	gals.	181,383	1,622,676	1,831
Vinyl, including derivatives	lbs.	23,566,158	**	**
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	7,800	30,695	1,000
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	22,827,554	20,189,959	23,786,063
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	38,906,618	33,478,271	28,926,303

** No comparable data available.
† Unrevised.

Aliphatic Organics

works basis, lists tankcars, carloads, 4,000-gallon minimum, and tank trucks, maximum load limit, at 12½c. per pound; tank trucks, 1,000-gallon minimum, at 13½c. per pound; carlots and truckloads in straight or mixed orders at 14c. per pound and less carlots, less truckloads, drums, at 16¾c. per pound.

Since the March 15 deadline passed without event, for notifying customers of price increases under contracts with 90-day renewal clauses, it appeared that there would be no change in special prices to refrigerator manufacturers and other consumers or service men effective during the second quarter.

Still in effect now were quotations ranging from 46c. to 48c. per pound on methyl chloride sold to refrigerator manufacturers, exact price depending on quantity, and 67c. per pound on material offered in cylinders to other consumers or service men, delivered basis. Prices to refrigerator manufacturers were on a freight equalization basis.

Monochloroacetic Acid—Both the technical and purified material were moving in larger volume than they were two years or so ago. In the same interval, the technical grade was improved. It was now specified as 98 percent acid, compared to a range from 96 to 97 percent formerly specified. The purified flake was 99 percent acid.

Quotations on technical flake were now 19c. per pound in carlots and 20c. per pound in less carlots.

Purified was quoted at 23½c. per pound in carlots and 24½c. per pound in less carlots.

Perchloroethylene — Additional producers announced last week that they would go along with an advance initiated in the week previous increasing prices of industrial and dry cleaning grade perchloroethylene by ¾c. per pound across the board effective April 1.

The new schedule, with prices on a delivered basis, quotes this material at 12¼c. per pound in tankcars, 12¾c. per pound in tank trucks, 13½c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 15¼c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Trichloroethylene — Additional producers last week joined the move initiated in the week previous to advance the basic price for this material by ¾c. per pound effective April 1.

The new schedule, with prices on a freight equalization basis, quotes trichloroethylene at 12c. per pound in tanklots and 13c. per pound in carlots. In the east, material will be sold at 15¼c. per pound in less carlots, delivered basis.

Trimethylamine — A leading producer reduced quotations on trimethylamine, on a 100 percent basis, by 7c. per pound across the board effective Thursday, March 14.

For 25 percent solution, 100 percent trimethylamine content basis, with freight equalized with the nearest competitive producing point, the new schedule lists prices of 26c per pound for tankcars and tankwagons, 35c. per pound for carloads or truckloads in drums of 400 pounds net weight, 35½c. per pound for drumlots less than truckloads and 45½c. per pound for less drumlots.

Anhydrous trimethylamine will be offered at 26c. per pound in pressure cars and tankwagons, 31c. per pound in 100-pound cylinders in lots of 5,000 pounds or more, 31½c. per pound in 100-pound cylinders in lots of 100 to 4,900 pounds and 41½c. per pound for material in 50-pound and 25-pound cylinders. Anhydrous prices also were based on 100 percent trimethylamine content and freight equalization with the nearest competitive producing point.

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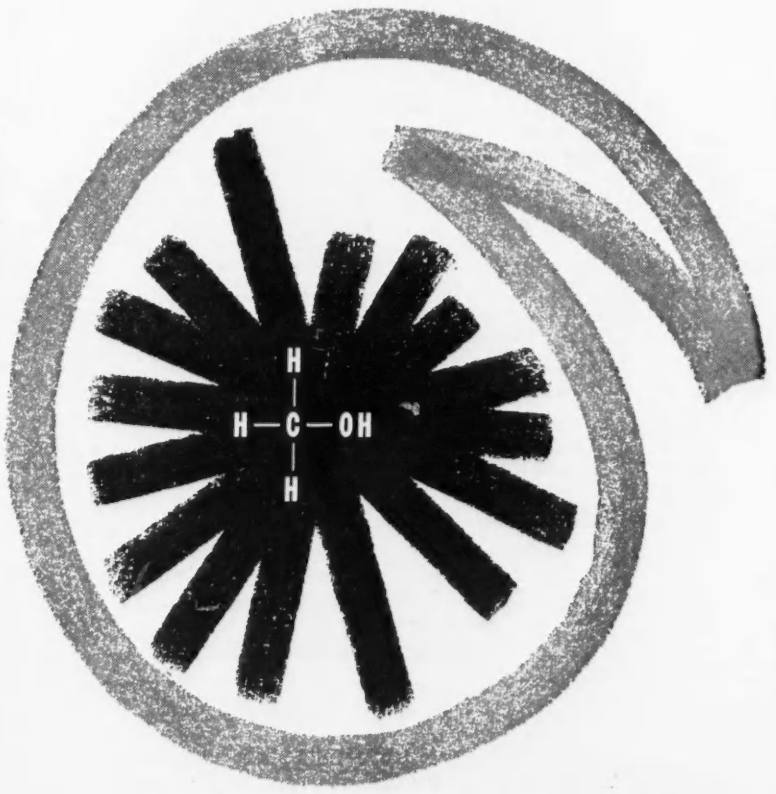

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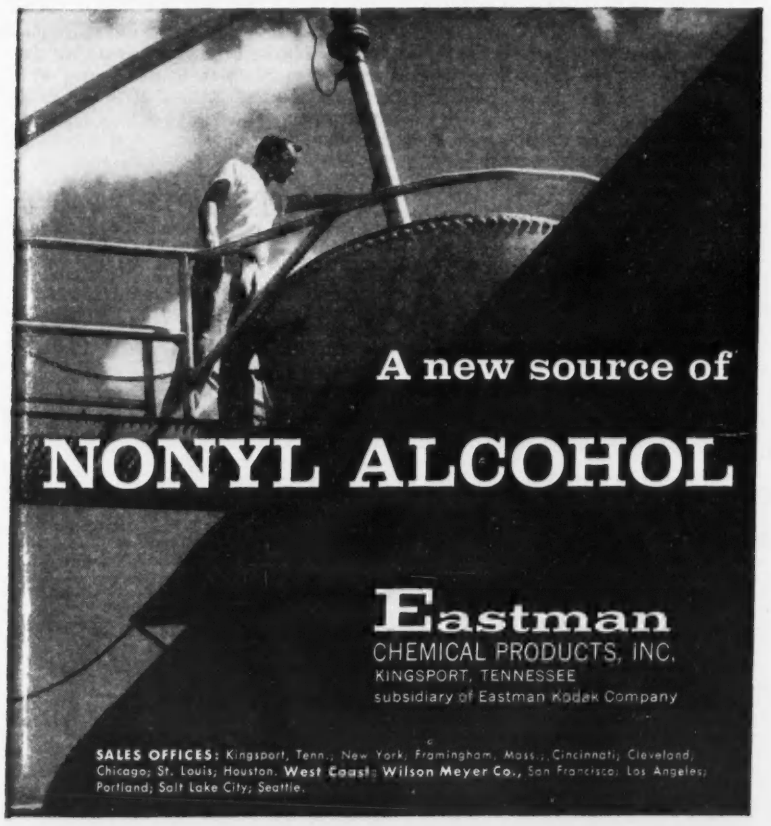
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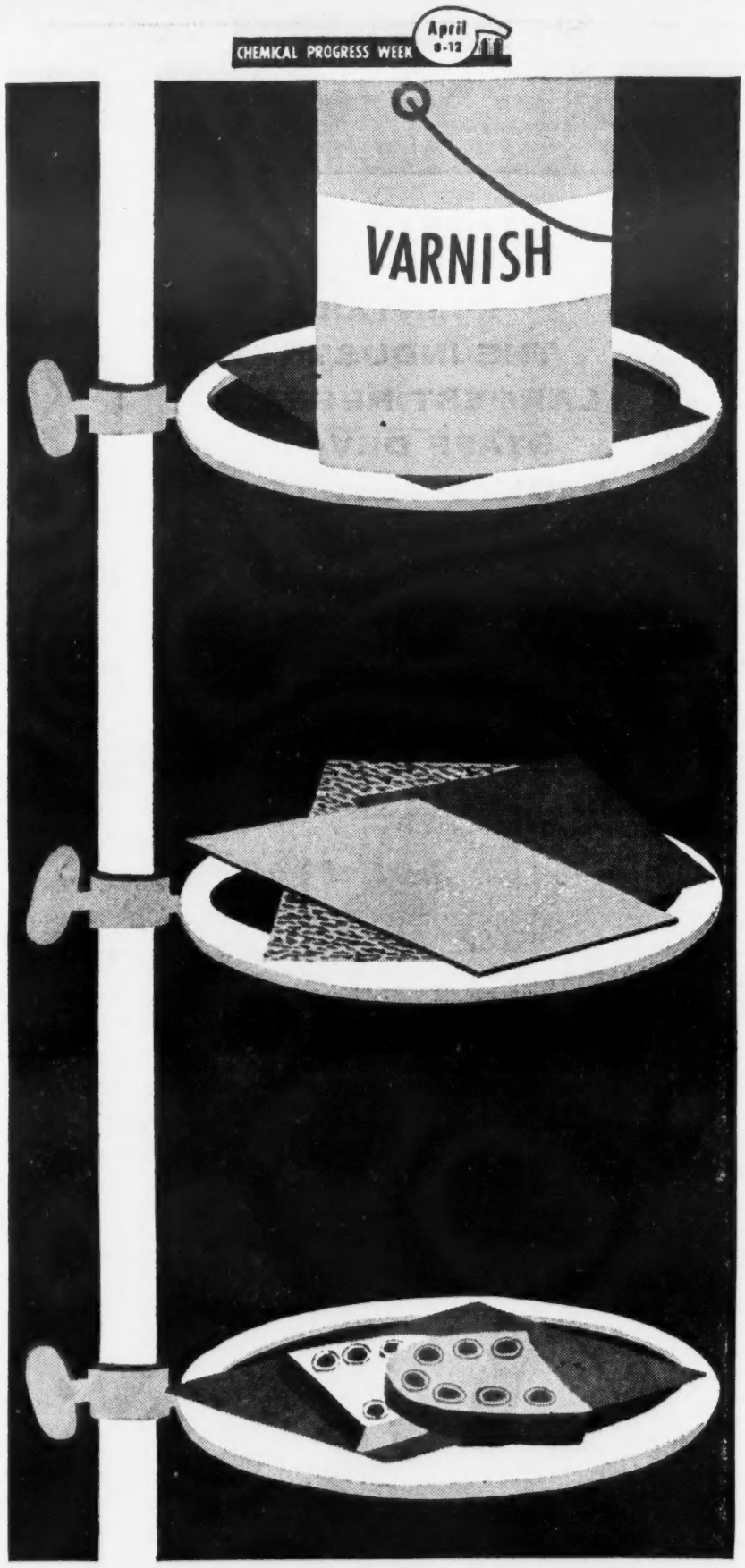

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Imports of benzene, creosote and naphthalene have declined appreciably in the past two or three months, but trade sources said that this merely reflected an effort to postpone as much as possible the shipment of material for which consumers were already committed. They said that availability of shipping was easing rapidly and that domestic consumers were hoping to delay shipments until ocean freight rates decline further. By summer, these sources predicted, volume of imports would equal the fourth quarter rate plus an increment to compensate for deferred shipments.

Of more lasting interest in the trade was the news that steel production, already curtailed, was still running well ahead of new orders for steel. The consensus regarded this as an evil omen for business in general. On the other hand, a sharp reduction in cokeoven operations would do a great deal to restore balance to the markets in toluene, creosote and naphthalene, all of which have been quite long on supply.

Benzene and xylene, both notably easier, remained in a very strong market position.

Toluene continued weak, but a big fraction of that originally available at petroleum producing plants was being cut back into the gasoline stream to satisfy steady, heavy demand for high octane fuels.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
118.32	118.32	118.31	115.00

For Current Prices See Page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Salicylic acid, crude, 2c. per lb.
sublimed, tech., 2c. per lb.

The 2 cents per pound, across the board increase in prices of crude and sublimed, or technical, salicylic acid would become industrywide by April 1, it appeared.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 17 would amount to 92.7 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,373,000 net tons of steel. For comparison, steel output was 2,411,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,501,000 net tons in the comparable week in February and 2,477,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—Supply was definitely easier, but this market remained healthy. Where three months ago many consumers were asking for extra material and were obliged to wait one or two months for it, unanticipated orders were now being filled without delay.

Prices, long unchanged, were regarded as very stable at this time. Any inclination to increase prices, in the view of informed trade sources, would be suppressed by the fact that most styrene monomer will be going for 12c. per pound by July 1. In consideration of this, dealers said, it will be necessary to put a rather low ceiling on raw material benzene prices.

Imports of benzene, off sharply in December, were expected to return to a very high level by summer. It was believed that the December decline was due to the fact that, wherever possible, US consumers were postponing shipments as long as possible to take advantage of increasing availability of shipping and the prospect of reduced ocean freight rates. Virtually all of this material is coming in under long-term contracts, and the consumers will have to take the full quotas for which they have been committed. In the next several months, they will have to bring in not only the normal quotas but that material which has been deferred, as well.

More than 66 million gallons was brought in during 1956 from foreign sources, by far the most of it having originated behind the Iron Curtain. The price of this imported benzene has been from 26c. to 27c. per gallon on the average.

Imports in 1955 (see table below) included 14,695,393 gallons from the USSR valued at $3,777,022; 13,085,764 gallons from Poland and Danzig valued at $2,516,344; 3,321,531 gallons from West Germany valued at $647,409; 863,992 gallons from Czechoslovakia valued at $219,859; 103,616 gallons from France, and 9,961 gallons from Canada valued at $3,297.

Those in 1954 consisted of 5,569,244 gallons from Poland and Danzig valued at $1,497,728; 3,943,139 gallons valued at $1,554,258 from the United Kingdom; 1,553,168 gallons valued at $493,718 from West

Aromatics Foreign Trade: Totals by Years

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

		†1956	1955	1954
EXPORTS				
Aniline oil and salts	lbs.	**	21,428	116,566
Benzene	gals.	2,789,850	2,459,950	5,864,488
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	**	2,074,068	1,236,368
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	**	546,057	832,265
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	**	7,816,550	4,941,497
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	**	2,614,985	2,553,371
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	**	20,738	465
Diphenylamine	lbs.	**	1,905,595	902,640
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:				
Color lakes and toners	lbs.	**	3,027,240	3,200,234
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	**	47,167	52,541
Sulfur black	lbs.	**	459,726	607,759
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	**	10,112,039	10,662,144
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	**	1,022,353	1,420,572
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	**	72,703	114,882
Phenol	lbs.	41,730,748	36,702,572	45,199,311
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	**	564,464	446,495
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	6,493,940	18,038,646	11,324,283
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	48,134	35,939	33,195
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:				
Accelerators	lbs.	**	4,540,431	3,883,680
Antioxidants	lbs.	**	6,995,535	7,575,856
Other	lbs.	**	3,184,505	1,952,747
Toluene	lbs.	63,061,393	84,039,936	152,876,340
IMPORTS				
Benzene	gals.	66,114,096	32,080,257	12,496,533
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	39,463,960	32,133,976	39,536,092
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	3,065,273	2,846,579	1,326,343
Dutiable	lbs.	1,000,172	206,860	233,010
Naphthalene, distilled at less than 79° C	lbs.	78,877,420	121,615,749	66,871,399
Distilling at 79° C and over	lbs.	626,130	955,610	1,192,166
Xylene	lbs.	46,710	100,936	772

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.
† Unrevised.

Coal Chemicals

Germany; 1,405,340 gallons valued at $416,950 from Czechoslovakia, and 25,642 gallons valued at $5,556 from Mexico.

Coaltar—Sales of crude coaltar produced at domestic cokeoven plants amounted to 377,050,371 gallons in 1956, the Bureau of Mines reported, compared to 398,380,071 gallons sold in 1955. Producers' stocks declined during 1956 from 37,831,031 gallons held on December 31, 1955, to 33,012,693 gallons held as of December 31, 1956.

Creosote—Sales of creosote on the basis of 100 percent creosote content added up to 28,766,477 gallons during 1956, the Bureau of Census reported. The figure included 25,125,958 gallons as straight distillate and 3,640,519 gallons contained in solution.

Comparable figures for the year previous were sales of 26,152,644 gallons as straight distillate and 3,635,204 gallons contained in solution, for a total of 29,787,848 gallons sold, basis of 100 percent contained creosote.

Stocks at producers' plants declined during 1956 from 1,506,936 gallons of straight distillate, 100 percent creosote basis, and 178,153 gallons of solution, without regard to creosote content, as of December 31, 1955, to 923,592 gallons of distillate and 173,790 gallons of solution as of December 31, 1956.

Imports of creosote have declined recently, but dealers reported that this merely reflected the effort of domestic consumers to postpone shipments as much as possible in order to capitalize on increasing abundance of ship space and an anticipated reduction in ocean freight rates. These sources said that by summer imports will be about as heavy as they were some months ago plus an increment representing shipments currently deferred.

Naphthalene—The market was weak. Phthalic anhydride hasn't been moving as well as had been hoped, and this factor ruled the naphthalene market.

Imports have been off in the past two or three months, but trade sources said that the decline was due only to the fact that US consumers were postponing shipments as much as possible in the hope of reduced ocean freight rates with increasing availability of shipping space. They said contract commitments would force domestic consumers to bring in naphthalene at the normal rate by summer plus extra material to compensate for shipments currently deferred.

The core problem has been heavy yields from domestic cokeoven operations. Some dealers thought that this problem might be modified over the next several months in view of reports that steel production, currently somewhat reduced from that of two or three months ago, was running well ahead of new orders for steel. A reduction in steel output would automatically trim production of naphthalene.

Phenol—This market was definitely easier in recent weeks, though the decline in trade was not so sharp as to create anything like a serious inventory problem at this time. Both the natural and synthetic materials were moving a bit more slowly than they did some months ago. Prices were unchanged and regarded as stable.

Toluene—This market remained in poor balance last week. There was some indication that an adjustment for the better was under way, however, as steel output was declining. New orders for steel were still short of the current rate of steel production, suggesting that further damping of cokeoven operations might be in the works.

Considerable toluene was being cut back into the gasoline stream at petroleum plants as demand for high octane fuel remained firm and the open market for toluene continued weak.

Domestic demand for toluene was regarded as just about as strong as could be hoped for at current prices. The heart of the trouble was overproduction. Dismal as the news of curtailed steel production might be in other quarters, it was the one immediate hope for substantial improvement in the toluene market.

Xylene — While there were informed market estimates indicating a definitely easier market here, trade was still on a sound footing. There appeared to be plenty of reserve strength.

Bureau of Mines reported that sales of xylene from all sources was some 10,140,632 gallons in 1956, as compared to 10,856,948 gallons sold in the year previous. Producers' stocks meantime declined from 817,815 gallons as of December 31, 1955, to 749,045 gallons as of December 31, 1956.

Intermediates

Aniline — Demand was appreciably sharper now in view of the improved tone of the rubber industry and the recent 1c. per pound price reduction in aniline oil. Aniline salt and other aniline derivatives remained unchanged in price. Supplies were generally adequate.

2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol — Volume of trade increased rapidly early last year, then levelled off on a higher plateau. It has been rather steady for several months now. Availability of raw material p-cresol, which was very short last summer, was now satisfactory. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies have been generally adequate.

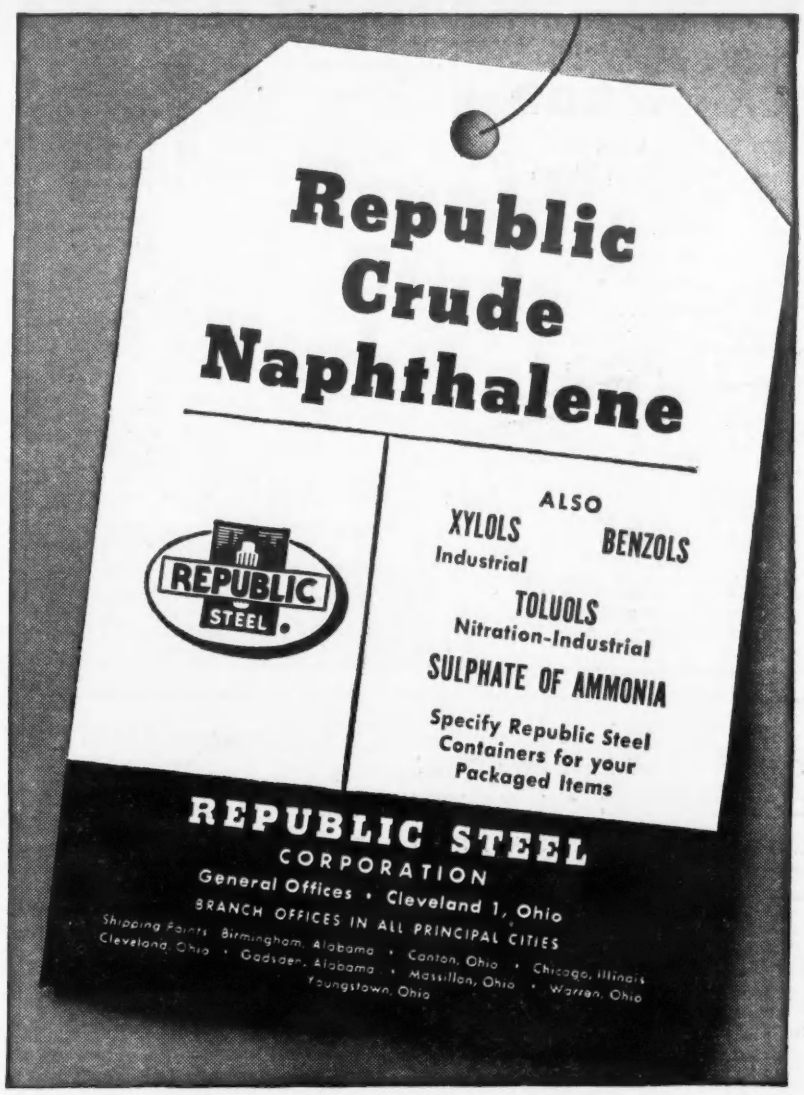
Resorcinol—This material was moving in much better volume than it was a year ago at this time. Several new applications have broadened ths market, and producers were taking a lively interest in additional market potentials now in the research stage. Supplies were adequate, prices steady and unchanged.

Salicylic Acid—It appeared last week that the 2c. per pound increase in both the crude and the technical, or sublimed, material would become industrywide by April 1. Acid was moving to high volume demand that has been sustained by heavy consumption of aspirin and numerous lesser outlets. Supplies were generally adequate.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 17 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	923,280
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,313,840
Benzene	gals.	3,514,419
Coaltar	gals.	17,274,263
Creosote	gals.	670,122
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,737,793
Pyridine (2°C.)	lbs.	13,402
Toluene	gals.	774,364
Xylene	gals.	223,374



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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 35

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies
liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.165.00 —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione)
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha)

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 2.25 - —
dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼ - .08½
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb lots dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white)
White pine bark rossed bls lb lb .19
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. 20 - —
rossed, bls lb. 21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
southern, cns lb. 4.50 -7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb 16 .17
leaves, bls lb. 27 - —
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol, (see Methanol)
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis
Wormseed oil, (see Chenopolium, oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .32½ - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - .35½
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - .35½
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - .35½
Houston, Tex gal. .33 -
Philadelphia Pa gal. .34 -
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - .35½
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 -
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l. works lb. 40 —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .30 —
45-47°C., same basis lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 199 - —
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
debittered USP Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Torula, USP dlvd lb 18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 40 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb.14.00 -16.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000 lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate NF VIII dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .29½ - .29¾
Borate bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. 192 —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb 202 —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precl.,., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran 6h dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 —
smaller lots works lb. .543 —
Dust pigment, bbls c.l. works lb .17½ - —
t.c.l works lb. .18½ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .24 - —
Metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½ - —
New York lb. .14 —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn dms frt alld lb. .30 —
Nitrate tech. cryst., bbls. works. lb .20 —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills frt alld lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16⅞ - —
French process, comL, green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate NF gran. dms. lb. .43 - .44
powd., dms lb. .46 - .53
Resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l lb. .41 - —
t.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Sulfate powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs 8.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP gran dms lb 26 - —
Sulfide pure bgs., c.l. dlvd lb 2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb .25½ - —
t.c.l lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G) gran. bgs. c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots works lb .06½ - —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots works. lb .04⅝ - —
500-1,999-lb lots, works lb .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO., c.l 30,000 lbs minimum, Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Oxide, CP, white, grd. bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots works. lb. .48 - —
Electric-fused, milled bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots works. lb. .63 —
Opacifier grade, 85-90% Zr.O., bgs. lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized Oxide, 91% Zr.O., milled, bgs., lb. .62 - .83
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb 35½ —

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Chemical Growth Limited by Only Two Factors

—*Continued from page 5*

a rapid increase in chemical production since the war. . .

"The strength of the chemical industry in the Swiss economy is indicated by the fact that 16.5 percent of their exports in 1955 were chemical products. . .

"The Belgian chemical industry made a relatively quick recovery at the end of the war, but has not shown the high rate of progress of some countries. . .

"Netherlands is another country which has been forced to struggle for raw materials but whose chemical industry has shown strong growth since 1945. . .

"Sweden is modernizing and extending its chemical industry which expanded greatly during the war. . .

"Norway also has expanded its chemical activities rapidly, especially in the important electrochemical sector. . .

"In Austria, producton increased 18 percent in 1955, and leads the rate of all industry for the third consecutive year. . .

"Venezuela, with its continuing oil boom, is planning petrochemical plants to diversify its economy and invest its wealth. . .

Brazil Active

"Brazil, under the aegis of our own and German interests, is actively pushing the development of a strong chemical industry. . .

"Argentina has been handicapped because of raw materials and the small domestic market but here, again, the petrochemical industry offers the greatest potential development. . .

"Mexico has been slow and will continue so until the market demand makes a chemical industry possible. . .

"The great continent of Africa is becoming of increasing commercial importance, which includes the chemical industry. . .

"Before World War II, Japan insisted on a strong chemical industry which led all her industries in investment in an effort to change from the old to the new age. This is being reaffirmed today. . .

"It may be noted in passing that Pakistan is very active in establishing a chemical industry. . .

"No discussion in world competition in industry, including the chemical industry, can overlook the USSR. The importance of this industry to the Soviet is shown in the fact that 15 percent of the announced 1956 budget was allotted to the chemical industry. . .

Satellites Weak

"The satellite countries are not strong competitors at present. Both Czechoslovakia and Poland had well-developed chemical industries as of two decades ago, but have not advanced much since. . ."

M. W. Melander, manager of the export division of Stauffer Chemical Company, presented a paper on "Specific Foreign Markets for US Chemical Producers—a Forecast." He pointed out that:

"Each country, including our own, is a special problem so far as trade is concerned. But every country is affected to a particular degree in one aspect or another. No country can exist in this electronic — and atomic — age completely isolated from his neighbors, in any sort of vacuum, that is.

"World conditions have forced us to take a second look not only at possible new markets outside the domestic area, but at certain facets of United States foreign policy itself—for this issue is life or death to every industry in America.

"We must now look with greater insight and understanding at, particularly, those countries which are our close neighbors and which make up the vast Western Hemisphere. Because, unfortunately, a great deal of the former trading areas of the world are now closed to us. And unless we train our sights—with an eye to the future—on the needs and the possibilities of our own neighbors, we are in danger of ourselves becoming isolated from the vast trading areas of the world —or, at least, having only a moderate share in the total figures."

Elwyn E. Winne, vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., polymer chemicals division, presented a paper on "What Every Market Researcher Should Know to Study Foreign Chemical Markets," and Richard L. Davies, executive director of Klein & Saks, Inc., spoke on "How Can US Producers Penetrate Foreign Markets?"

Allied's 1957 Expenditures

—*Continued from page 3*

N. J., for Barrett chemicals and building materials.

At Elizabeth, N. J., General Chemical Division's twenty-first sulfuric acid plant is in course of construction. Other expansions are also under way in the South and at several Canadian locations.

Research expenditures in 1956 of 17.5 million were about three times the amount spent ten years ago. Among the important developments during the year which arose out of research are Allied Chemical's joint venture with Kennecott Copper Corporation for production of titanium metal, and negotiation of a contract to produce refined uranium salts for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Research funds were also directed toward development of new varieties of polyethylene, isocyanates, and new outlets for nitrogen products.

Monsanto Lets Contract to Badger For West Virginia Tall Oil Plant

A contract calling for the complete design, engineering, drafting, procurement and supervision of a tall oil distillation plant has been awarded to Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., by the organic division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The new plant will be erected at Nitro, W. Va. It is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1958.

Perfumers Announce Plans For Forthcoming Symposium

"What's Ahead in Fragrance" will be the theme of the third annual symposium on fragrance of the American Society of Perfumers, to be held at the Essex House hotel, New York, March 20.

Topics for the symposium will be: "What's Ahead in the Perfumer's Art?—The Language of Indexing of Fragrance," by Pierre L. Bouillette, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

"What's Ahead in Man-Made Odorants? —The Future of Creatve Synthesis," by Camille H. Bourguet, of American Aromatic, Inc.

"What's Ahead in the Science of Odorants?—Research Trends in Perfumery Materials," by Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian, consulting chemist.

"What's Ahead of Household Fragrances?—Odor Preferences Among Domestic Consumers," by Dr. Amos Turk, consulting chemist.

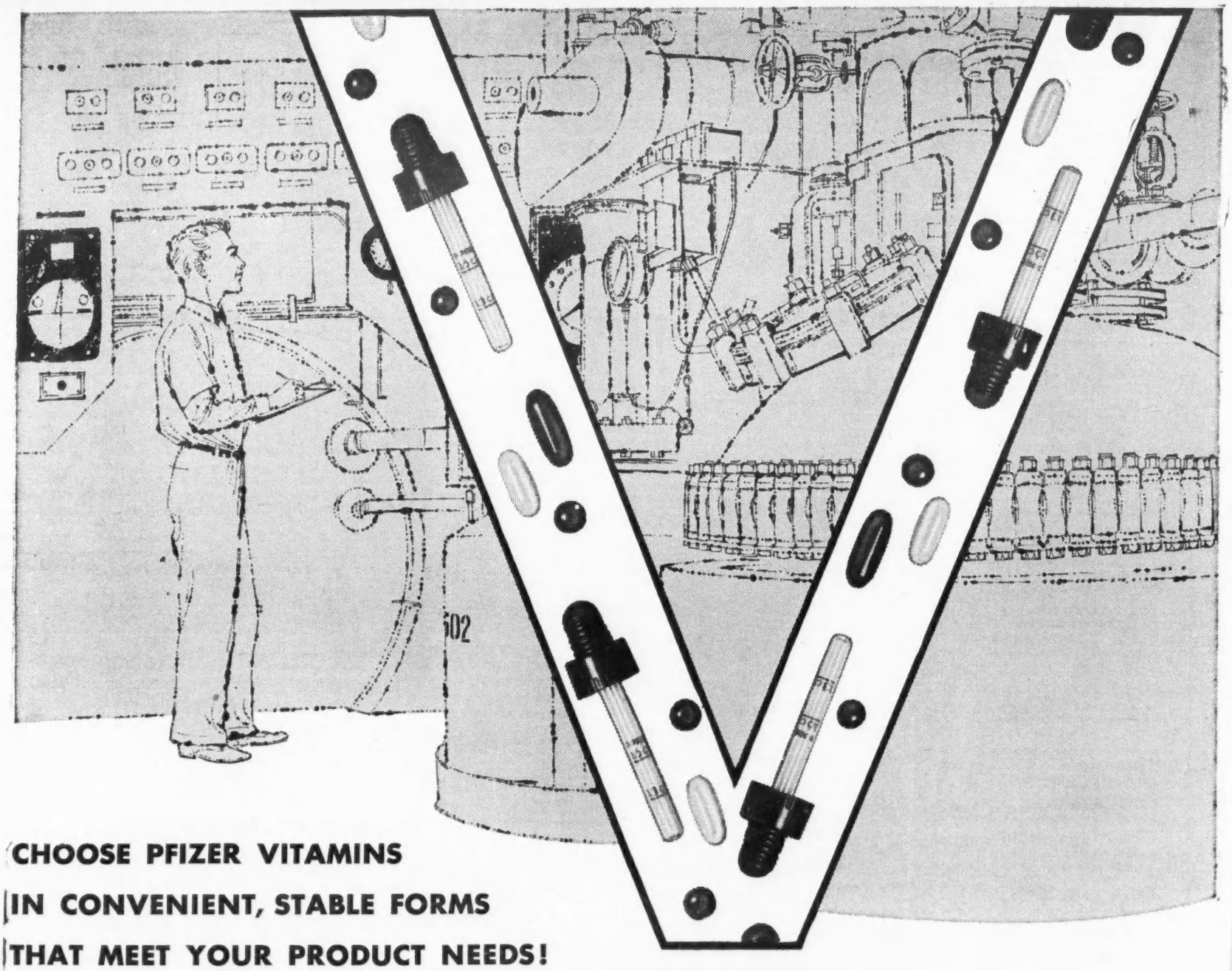
"What's Ahead for Instrumental Analysis in the Perfume Industry?" by Dr. Ernst T. Theimer, of van-Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

"What's Ahead in Fragrance Types and Merchandising Methods?" by H. Gregory Thomas, of Chanel, Inc.

A discussion will be held by H. D. Goulden, scientific director of the Toilet Goods Association, and Frazer V. Sinclair, publisher of *Beauty Fashion* and *Drug & Cosmetic Industry*.

Hasselman Oil Firm Set Up

Hasselman Brokerage Company, Scarsdale, N. Y., has been set up by William L. Hasselman for the purpose of brokerage in fats, oilseeds and related products. The company is located in the Harwood building in Scarsdale.



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Piperazine was reduced last week owing, it was said to continued widespread use, ready availability and expanded production capacity within the past year. A number of piperazine salts were also reduced reflecting the adjustments of the past six months on raw material. Trade sources also pointed out that the change in piperazine salts was a move to equalize price with actual piperazine content. Observers explained that some salts having a lower content had been priced higher than those containing greater amounts of piperazine.

Producers reduced niacinamide in a move to bring the price more in line with that of its precursor, niacin.

A dealer announced a recent advance in the price of codliver oil due to heavy demands and reports from Norway of poor fishing during the past season. Advances throughout the trade on smaller quantities ranged from 2 to 5 cents per gallon.

Barium sulfate, X-ray grade, and NF barium chloride were unchanged in price despite the upward revisions in a number of technical barium chemicals since the first of the year. Trade sources did not anticipate a price change on the medicinal grades at the present time.

Heavy demands were being made on major producers for aspirin, acetophenetidin, salicylic acid and a number of salicylates which were recently advanced in price. Trade sources anticipated that prompt shipment would continue to be the rule although there were reports that facilities were hard pressed.

Major antibiotics were in continued good demand. November production of dihydrostreptomycin was 19,601,753 grams as against a December figure of 14,232,263 grams. Streptomycin production for the two months was 5,331,454 grams and 4,033,321 grams, respectively. Penicillin and salts production in November amounted to 32,473,157 million units as against a December production figure of 34,898,080 million units.

Acetanilid — Domestic production of technical and USP material in December was 259,475 pounds, according to figures of the Tariff Commission. Price was unchanged from last reports. The market for USP material for established end-use patterns was quiet and sales were steady at a low volume.

Antibiotics—A general line of antibiotic materials was in good demand from domestic consumers as well as at foreign markets. Penicillin supplies were a bit easier after having been in somewhat tight supply for several weeks. Bacitracin has shown an increase in sales volume over last reports. Polymyxin was being used in mastitis ointments and producers had hopes for increased use of this item in the veterinary field. Prices on penicillin, strep and DHS are unchanged and firm at the levels established in January of this year.

A recent report indicates that synthesis of penicillin has been accomplished and several new kinds of synthetic penicillin are currently undergoing tests to determine their possible medical uses. Observers said that the synthetic process would probably not be economical enough to compete with fermentation methods of production but it was hoped that new forms might prove effective against bacterial strains resistant to natural penicillin. It was also pointed out that synthetic forms might be used on persons exhibiting allergic reactions to fermentation penicillin.

Barium Chloride—NF crystalline material was unchanged at the close of the week. Trade sources reported barium chloride, NF, in 100 pound drums priced at 22c. per pound. Anhydrous and technical crystals have been the subject of two price advances since the first of the year, the last one two weeks ago when anhydrous was increased $4 per ton while technical crystals were boosted 20c. per 100 pounds. Needs for NF were routine and supplies adequate. Observers anticipated no change in price at present.

Bioflavonoids—Products which go for pharmaceutical needs, such as naringin, hesperidin and complex and the lemon bioflavonoid complex were unchanged in price last week. Trade sources indicated that they did not expect the $1 per pound decline in lemon oil of two weeks ago to have any effect pricewise in these markets. Supplies were ample and spot business continued at a seasonally normal pace.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Niacinamide, $2.50 per kilo.
Piperazine, 16c. per lb.
Citrate, pharm., 50c. per lb.
Hexahydrate, pharm., 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1049 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
65.27	65.30	65.27	65.84

For Current Prices See Page **9**

Calcium Gluconate—Trade needs were routine and prices were unchanged from last reports. USP powder was moving in good business volume to the pharmaceutical industry for tableting and capsuling. Observers pointed out that this material continued to find good use as a stabilizing agent in parenteral solutions and injectables. Stocks were in plentiful supply and material was available in bulk quantities from major producers.

Codliver Oil—A dealer announced a recent price advance on USP medicinal material of 5c. per gallon. The advance was said to be due to current heavy demands and reports of poor fishing in Norway during the past season. Drums of 30 gallons were priced at $1.50 per gallon.

Ethyl Ether—Production of technical and USP material during November was 7,394,220 pounds as against a December figure of 6,887,534 pounds, according to figures released by the Tariff Commission. Needs were routine and supplies ample.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production in January was 5,004,000 pounds, an increase of 170,000 pounds over December and 507,000 pounds more than in January, 1956. Production of edible and technical grades was up 353,000 and 37,000 pounds, respectively, in January while production of gelatin for photographic and pharmaceutical uses was down 216,000 and 4,000 pounds from December figures. Trade sources pointed out that production figures for photographic gelatin are often erratic since it is a specialty product and depends on a number of other factors.

Total gelatin shipments in January were 4,950,000 pounds, 385,000 pounds more than in December and 566,000 pounds greater than in January, 1956. End of month stocks in January were 13,714,000 pounds, 13,660,000 pounds in December and 12,680,000 pounds in January, 1956. It was said that raw materials prices have increased roughly 1c. per pound and trade sources pointed out that four to five pounds of raw material are necessary to produce one pound of the finished product. An increasingly firm tone has been in evidence in this market in recent weeks.

Mercurials — Prices were unchanged and trade inqury continued in routine fashion. Calomel was priced at $5.42 per pound while corrosive sublimate, crystalline, was $4.98 and granular forms were 20c. less per pound. Red mercuric oxide was $5.97 per pound and yellow was $6.14 while white preciptate was $6.55. Stocks were quite plentiful with facilities said to be well able to supply trade needs at the present time. Observers in the trade expected no changes in the conditions in this market. There were some reports of increased demands for those compounds which go to marine uses. This outlet has been depleted to some extent in recent years with the advent of more economical materials, it was said.

Monosodium Glutamate—Makers continued to report good demands from consumers for use in institutional bases and canned food products. Supplies were ample and prices unchanged from the $1.15 per pound carload price established early this year. Competition was heavy between domestic producers. Import material continued to come into the country, but dealers stated again that price declines of the past few years have been the result of increased production capacity and more widespread use of this popular flavor

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Niacinamide — Major producers last week announced a $2.50 per kilo reduction in the price of niacinamide. New price schedule calls for 50 kilo fiber drum price to be $9.50 per kilo. Trade sources reported that the reduction is a move to bring the price of niacinamide more nearly in line with its precursor, niacin. It was said that the amide finds favor in the medical profession since it is the form in which niacin is found in the body. The price reduction was said to reflect process improvements and increased production. It was hoped that the new price would encourage widespread use in the pharmaceutical, feed, food and allied industries.

Pectin—A major producer reported continued operations in a hand to mouth manner. Indications were that conditions throughout the industry were about the same. However, it was pointed out, with the improved lemon crop of the coming season pectin production will probably be greatly expanded to cope with the increased demands of recent months. Prices were unchanged after the $1 per pound decline in lemon oil two weeks ago.

Piperazine—A major producer announced a 16c. per pound reduction in the price of piperazine. Carload price on 95 percent or beter material was $2.84 per pound. Less than carload lots are available at $2.88 per pound, f.o.b., plant, minimum freight allowed in continental United States. More widespread use of piperazine together with increased production capacity within the past year was said to have made the reduction possible. Supplies were readily available and moving to consumer channels at a rapid pace. Competition for the considerable volume of business available was heavy.

Piperazine Citrate—A major producer announced a reduction in price on this item amounting to 40c. per pound. Pharmaceutical material was available in 100 pound lots priced at $2 per pound while feed grade was $1.61. The decline was said to be a move to equalize the prices of piperazine salts according to piperazine content. Other salts of less commercial importance shared in the reductions which were also said to have been brought about by the ready availability and increased production of raw materials. It was pointed out that the price of piperazine has been reduced twice in recent months.

Piperazine Hexahydrate—Pharmaceutical material was reduced 40c. per pound last week. The new price in 100 pound lots is pegged at $1.60 per pound while a feed grade was available at $1.40 per pound. Trade sources pointed out that the reduction was made in order to equalize the prices of piperazine salts according to piperazine content. It was pointed out that some salts having a lower piperazine content were actually priced higher than some of those salts containing a greater piperazine content. It was noted too that the price of raw material has been reduced twice in recent months.

Pyridoxine—Prices were firmly quoted after the recent adjustment on B_6 hydrochloride. Material was readily available in bulk quantities and moving to consumers at a moderate pace. Trade sources again pointed out that more widspread use of pyridoxine in preparations for infant feeding and in formulations used by physicians to correct imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies continues to assure a good market for this established B-complex member. Kilo lots are listed at $295.

Salicylates—Producers reported heavy demands and it was said that consumers appeared to be stocking material in increasing amounts. Heavy demands were noted for aspirin, acetophenetidin, salicylic acid and a number of other medicinal salicylic compounds. The recent advances in price were fully maintained. It was said that prompt shipments would probably continue to be made, although reports from some quarters indicated that facilities were hard pressed. Supplies were adequate.

Sodium Alginate—NF material was readily available for prompt delivery. Dealers expected a good volume of business to be transacted in the coming warm weather months for a wide variety of end uses. A wide range of material was available from dealers ranging from industrial grades priced at 87c. per pound to NF sodium alginate at $1.30. Lots of 300 pounds or more, NF, were quoted at 93c. per pound.

Tocopherol — Natural and synthetic forms of Vitamin E were said to be in good demand. d-a-Tocopherol, mixed, was priced at $91 per kilo while the acetate was $166 and the acid succinate was $148 per kilo. dl-a-Tocopherol was listed at $134.20 per kilo while the acetate was $122 and a dry 25 percent powder ranged from $30.50 to $32 per kilo depending on quantity. Prices were unchanged from levels established in October of last year.

Vitamin A—Prices on acetate and palmitate were unchanged from last reports. Trade demands were good and supplies were said to be quite ample for needs at the present time.

Botanicals

Dealers reported demands easing somewhat for those botanical items which go into the preparation of cold and cough formulations. Inventories on most drugs have been depleted on both consumer and dealer levels and the strengthening of interest noted since the beginning of the month for new crop material in use during spring and summer continued to be in evidence last week. Trade sources speculated on the possibility of good crop collections since the labor costs are at an all-time high in this country and increased ocean freight rates, uncertainty of shipping schedules and unsettled conditions at foreign sources have been prominent in the news for many months.

Business in the spot market continued at a routine pace according to trade sources queried. Prices on ladyslipper root continue nominal. Inquiry for new crop material of domestic peppermint leaves was reported good.

Agar—Consumer inquiry was good and supplies were adequate to care for the needs of the trade. Prices were unchanged according to trade sources, and material was moving at levels previously reported.

Aletris Root—Trade needs were routine and supplies reported ample at the present time. Demands in this market are said to have slackened considerably from what they were in past years. Consumer inquiry was steady with sales volume at a low level. Prices were unchanged from levels which have previously been reported.

Digitalis Leaves—Demands were good and supplies adequate for the needs of the trade. Price was unchanged from last reports. USP material was quoted at $1.20 per pound. Trade sources indicated that no changes were anticipated in this market in the near future.

Golden Seal Root — This item continued to be in tight supply since the scanty collections of last year. NF tested material was priced at the high levels attained several weeks ago as a result of the fact that stocks have been used continually without replacement.

Flett, Cited by AIC, Stresses Key Role of Creative Chemist

Any discussion of the shortage of chemists refers to one type of chemist, the inventor, the creative genius, Lawrence H. Flett told the American Institute of Chemists at a dinner in his honor last week at the Commodore hotel. Mr. Flett, who was awarded honorary membership in AIC, is a former scientist of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation known for his development of new products with National Aniline Division.

Mr. Flett emphasized the dangerous shortage of the creative chemist, a problem which he said was as serious as any engaging the government and industry today. As reasons for the shortage he cited an unparalleled expansion in the chemical industry, the fact that modern graduates seek to avoid laboratory careers in favor of more attractive opportunities, and the complexity of modern chemistry.

He urged corporations to measure the accomplishments of their chemists, place creative chemists in positions where incentive genius can do the most good, and make certain that they receive proper rewards for their work. Professional groups in the chemical field should also assume responsibility in solving the problem, seeing to it that more creative chemists in government and industry join the pursuit of invention.

Introducing Mr. Flett were Glen B. Miller, newly appointed president of Allied Chemical; James W. Perry, director of the Center for Documentation and Communication Research at Western Reserve University and Walter J. Murphy editorial director of the American Chemical Society. The honorary membership was presented to Mr. Flett by John H. Nair, president of the American Institute of Chemists.

Oilseeds, Cake and Meal Output: January

Statistics on the production of cake and meal and oilseeds crush have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of January. The data are as follows:—

Oilseeds Receipts and Crush

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Jan. 31
Castor beans	1,640	1,163	2,188
Copra	[2]	30,277	16,787
Corn germs	27,348	28,345	1,045
Cottonseed	114,299	612,886	1,624,274
Flaxseed	50,685	64,250	98,443
Olives	4,526	3,925	1,019
Peanut[1]	16,545	15,931	470
Soybeans	707,459	852,585	1,965,503
Tung nuts	25,021	24,834	[2]
Other	42,309	6,690	15,281

Production of Oil Cake and Meals

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and Transfer	Stocks Jan. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	293,321	286,403	194,737
hulls	131,233	130,931	57,371
linters[3]			
First cut	44,319	38,360	62,329
Second cut	135,533	143,857	121,160
Mill run	7,460	5,545	17,972
Total	187,312	187,762	221,461
hull fiber	9	705	577
motes and grabbots	1,635	1,345	3,122
Soybean cake and meal	674,906	682,011	[illegible]
flour	8,505	[illegible]	2,666
lecithin	1,631	N.A.	1,390
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	612	643	203
Copra	10,477	9,795	1,338
Corn germ	13,062	13,013	426
Flaxseed	42,228	52,468	12,459
Olive	1,693	1,430	612
Peanut[4]	9,613	7,016	4,961
Tung nut	3,728	3,698	[5]
Other	3,971	3,300	5,924

N. A. Not available.

[1] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[2] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[3] Average gross bale weight in pounds for January production: Total, 623.6; first cut, 611.7; second cut, 628.4; and mill run, 607.6.

[4] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[5] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

GE Expanding

—*Continued from page 3*

original plant site were acquired during 1956 to provide space for future facilities.

The new, two-story research building will provide about double the space now available for laboratories and will be fully equipped for study of all aspects of silicone chemistry. Conceived as the first step in the creation of a silicone technical center, it will include complete library facilities as well as research equipment.

However, the General Electric Research Laboratory at The Knolls, Schenectady, N. Y., will continue the fundamental research in silicones in which it pioneered, Dr. Reed emphasized.

Other 1957 construction will provide a significant increase in rubber compounding equipment and a substantial boost in manufacturing facilities for various silicone intermediates. Work will also continue on the expansion of various service and utility installations.

Nearing completion is a 16,000 square foot addition which will be used to augment existing facilities for the handling and storage of materials as well as to provide some additional office space.

Gov't Exit

—*Continued from page 3*

rendition of services commercially available from private business.

Every executive branch department and agency would be required to submit to the Bureau of the Budget full details concerning any new business activity in which it proposes to engage ,and such agencies may not engage in such activities or expend any funds therefore until ninety days following the submission of such information to the bureau.

During this ninety-day period the budget director would report such projects to the President and advise the President whether the contemplated activity would be consistent with the policy declaration contained in the bill. The President could exempt any agency from these requirements if compliance would be contrary to the public interest.

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ALUM—730 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

ALUMINUM POWDER—20 dms, Peacock Roll Leaf Co, Hamburg

SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen

ANILINE DYES—14 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
49 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
3 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
2 dms, C A Haynes, Bremen
16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
86 dms, Rotterdam

ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Kohmstan & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
267 bgs, Chr Hansens Lab, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
65 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao

ANTIMONY—10 cks, Balex Co, Liverpool

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2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
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20 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
10 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama

BALSAM COPAIBA—60 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus

TOLU—50 cs, Barranquilla

BARBASCO POWDER—4,500 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos

ROOT—132 bdls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao

BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
50 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Brisbane
260 cs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires

BEESWAX—27 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
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18 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Havana
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50 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
41 bgs, Tampico
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BERGAMOT OIL—28 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
8 hf cs, Messina

BILE, OX—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo

BISMUTH—246 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao

BOIS DE ROSE—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Callao
175 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
7 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
5 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Iquitos

BOLDO LEAVES—93 bdls, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso

BONE—700 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
595 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande

CAMPHOR—100 cs, D Hauser, Keelung

OIL—12 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
20 dms, S B Penick & Co, Keelung
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
13 dms, Keelung

CANANGA OIL—1 dm, John D Walsh Co, Tandjong Priok

CANDELILLA WAX—250 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
125 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—10 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo

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112 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
111 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Areia Branca
188 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
56 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Fortaleza
219 bgs, Tutoia

CASCARILLA BARK—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Nassau

CASEIN—600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin

CASSIA—268 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
81 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—289 tons, North American Continental Co, Santos
500 tons, Brazilian Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
610 tons, Recife

CETYL ALCOHOL—120 cs, Liverpool

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,450 bgs, Bordeaux

CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton

CHOLIC ACID—4 dms, L A Ferm Co, Buenos Aires
4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—15 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
12 dms, John D Walsh Co, Tandjong Priok

CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
261 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Bremen

BURNT—95 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool

COALTAR DYES—59 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
7 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
30 dms, Rotterdam

COCONUT OIL—884 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
677 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
900 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu

COD OIL—185 dms, Copenhagen

LIVER OIL—200 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
255 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
394 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
262 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon

COPAL GUM—42 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi

COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—50 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

CORIANDER SEED—874 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
250 bgs, Buenos Aires

CRESYLIC ACID—30 tons H A Gogarty, London
416 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool

CUMIN SEED—940 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
844 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr

CUPROUS OXIDE—10 dms, European Chemical Co, Hamburg

DAMMAR GUM—294 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore

DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam

EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Lisbon

FENUGREEK SEED—263 bgs, Port Lyautey

FIGWORT HERB—2 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg

FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
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OIL—2 dms, Intercean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

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98,289 bbls, C H Sprague & Sons, Punta Cardon
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106,561 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Point Fortin
74,072 bbls, American Oil Co, Punta Cardon
99,153 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, San Lorenzo
113,405 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Aruba
76,265 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
631,492 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
119,737 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
81,799 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
204,841 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras

GALBANUM GUM—10 bbls, Van Ameringen Haebler, Khorramshahr

GALL, OX—13 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane

SHEEP—2 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane

GARNETLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta

GELATIN—30 dms—Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B Young & Co, London
375 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—7 dms, Mombasa
5 dms, Dares Salaam

GINGER—271 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
225 bgs, Apapa
80 bgs, Alleppey

GLUE—600 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo

GUAR GUM—4,097 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, A E Staley Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam

GYPSUM—100 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—157 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg

INOKAWA OIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung

JABORANDI LEAVES—149 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Tutoia

JAPAN WAX—5 cs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Kobe

LACTIC ACID—1 dm, Consolidated Midland Corp, Rotterdam

LACTOSE—200 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool

LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Cochin

LIVER CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo

POWDER—31 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo

LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
6 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
25 bgs, Truston & Braidich, Genoa
100 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam

LYCOPODIUM—18 cs, Meer Corp, Hamburg

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—105 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool

MANDARIN OIL—6 hf cs, Messina

MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, National Carbon Co, London

MARJORAM—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Africa
138 bgs, Callao

MENTHOL—10 cs, Keelung
69 cs, Rio de Janeiro

MERCURIC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—2 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton

MERCURIC CYANIDE—2 dms, George Uhe Co, Southampton

OXIDE, RED—3 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton

MERCURY—15 flks, W R Grace & Co, Callao
47 flks, Vera Cruz
100 flks, Trieste
200 flks, Rijeka

MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—70 dms, Hamburg

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—540 dms, Ajinomoto Co of N Y, Yokohama
5 cs, Ajinomoto Co of N Y, Yokohama

MONTAN WAX—334 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg

MYROBALANS—1,200 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vizagapatan
1,908 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Vizagapatam

MYRRH GUM—83 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
48 bgs, Aden

NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
40 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

NICKEL ACETATE—50 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Bremen

CHLORIDE—11 dms, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam

NUTMEG—118 bgs, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
42 bgs, C Czarinkow, Buenos Aires
120 bgs, Rotterdam

OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
200 dms, Bank of America, Sfax
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Sfax
525 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, Hanover Bank, Sfax
175 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
60 dms, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sfax
100 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
400 dms, Sfax

OPIUM—250 chts, Calcutta

ORANGE PEEL—75 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
250 bgs, Cap Haitien

PALMKERNEL OIL—336 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
298 tons, Matadi

PAPAIN—51 hf chts, Wheeler & Huisking Ltd, Colombo
56 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
50 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Colombo
13 cs, American Ferment Co, Matadi
50 cs, Mombasa

PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Singapore
10 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang

PEATMOSS—500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,141 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
500 bls, Bruce Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
4,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,900 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
4,325 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,550 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
2,250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,966 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
4,700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, National Distributors, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
200 bgs, National City Bank, Belem-Para
3,280 bgs, Cochin
2,240 bgs, Alleppey

RED—200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Yokohama
100 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Yokohama
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Yokohama
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Yokohama
320 bgs, John Holt & Co, Apapa
500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Massawa
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe

OIL—28 dms, First National Boston, Bilboa

PEPPERMINT LEAVES—20 cs, Meer Corp, Hamburg

PETITGRAIN OIL—33 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, A Verley & Co, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,254 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
124,706 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Cabimas
198,608 bbls, California Oil Co, Punta Cardon
94,647 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Vera Cruz
98,444 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
352,094 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,189 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
160,851 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Maracaibo
267,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz

PINENEEDLE OIL—10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
12 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
11 bbls, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Hamburg

PLASTER OF PARIS—20 dms, C B Crystal Co, Liverpool

POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
22 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama

OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
950 bgs, Rotterdam

PROPARGYL ALCOHOL—114 dms, Rotterdam

PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Matadi
30 dms, Mombasa

PYRIDINE 2-ALDEHYDE—1 cs, Schering Corp, Hamburg

PYRITES—233 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,350 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
531 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

QUINCE SEED—71 bgs, Kaymoor Associates, Khorramshahr

ROSEHIP EXTRACT—16 cs, Barth Levitt Products, Gothenburg

POWDER—13 dms, Barth Levitt Products, Gothenburg

ROSEMARY LEAVES—160 bls, Lisbon

RUTIN—18 dms, National City Bank, Sydney

RYANIA—148 tons, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain

SAFFRON—5 cs, Calderon & Co, Leixoes

SAGE LEAVES—420 bls, Rijeka

SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Ungerer & Co, Calcutta
7 cs, Calcutta

SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Grace National Bank, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
750 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
600 bgs, Calcutta

SENNA CONCENTRATE—5 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals Inc, London

SESAME SEED OIL—138 dms, Welch Holme & Clark Co, Copenhagen

SHELLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
525 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
240 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
800 bgs, Wm Zinseer & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
272 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
200 bgs, Calcutta

SODIUM b-GLYCEROPHOSFATE—2 dms, Nutritional Biochemicals, Corp, London

CHLORITE—200 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

CYANIDE—780 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

PERBORATE—111 bgs, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg

PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC—28 cs, London

PHOSPHO CASEINATE—23 bgs, Kadison Co, Rotterdam

THIOPHOSPHATE—1 bg, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg

SPERM OIL—282 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Pisco

SULFAGUANADINE—2 cs, Standard International Corp, Hamburg
3 dms, Standard International Corp, Hamburg

TALC—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
6,730 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—23,640 bgs, Bangkok
2,205 bgs, Lome

TARTARIC ACID—113 dms, Rotterdam

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—16 cs, Taub Hummel & Schell, Kobe
30 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama

TRAGACANTH GUM—298 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
11 cs, Rohner Gerhig, Khorramshahr
73 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—40 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—9 dms, Ayerst Lab, Liverpool
170 dms, Venice

TURMERIC ROOT—78 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao

VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Dares Salaam

WATTLE BARK—2,220 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,608 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown

EXTRACT—2,239 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
575 bgs, Mombasa

WHITING—1,460 bgs, Antwerp

WOOL GREASE—105 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
52 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
69 dms, Lanatex Products, Nagoya
2 dms, James E Fox, Genoa
118 cks, Venice

ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Antwerp

SULFIDE—460 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

ZIRCON SAND—1,985 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brisbane
1,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

CASEIN—500 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires

COPRA CAKE—400 sacks, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Manila
2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila

FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Wheeler & Miller Co, Yokohama

LIVER OIL—50 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
80 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

MOLASSES—3,000 long-tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Iloilo
182.97 long-tons, The Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, to order, Hongkong

RED—24 bgs, Kiyoshi Hirasaki, Kobe
68 bgs, Hirasaki Farms Inc, Kobe
200 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
50 bls, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Yokohama
50 bgs, The Beton Co, Kobe
50 bgs, The M S Cowen Co, Kobe
90 bgs, Gonzales & Blanco, Yokohama

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—36,851 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Kuwait

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—874 bgs, The River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

ANTIMONY—40 cks, Trotter Co, Liverpool

—*Continued on page 62*

Kefauver-Patman Bill Seen Bringing Problems

—*Continued from page 3*

processes. This makes for keen competition among chemical companies at every level:

Types of Competition

"(a) Competition between products for similar markets.

"(b) Competition between processes; e.g., acetic acid is made from three different raw materials by ten different processes; phenol is also obtained by three different processes.

"(c) Competition between raw materials; e.g., petroleum is competitive with natural fats as a source for detergents; coal is competitive with petroleum as a source for phthalic anhydride; petroleum is competitive with molasses for ethyl alcohol production.

"(d) Usual sales competition between companies; this is intensified by the interproduct, process and raw material competition.

"This diversity of competition among producers of chemicals makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine whether, in a given case, the meeting in good faith of a lower price of a competitor to a given customer without lowering the price to all 'may substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly' at the manufacturing-seller or so-called primary level."

In further explanation of this fact, Mr. Fowler said:

Products Get Further Processing

"As a consequence of the nature of the use of chemicals, the chemical industry is characterized by the high percentage of products which are sold directly to other manufacturers for further processing and composition with other materials, chemical and otherwise, into new products. These in turn may be further processed through several different stages until the end processing is complete and the end product is put to use.

"Therefore, it is very difficult for the manufacturer-seller of, for example, a basic chemical, to know the competitive effects at the secondary or customer level of a sale at a price to Customer X lower than to his other customers in an effort to meet in good faith the price of a competitor. To assess the effects of the discrimination, he must evaluate not only the impact of the price advantage to Customer X over the competitors of Customer X in the various product lines in which Customer X may use the basic material sold; he must calculate the impact down to the second tier of the customers of Customer X and, perhaps, through a third or fourth tier.

"In this situation a manufacturer and seller of a basic chemical can not know all the effect of his sales on competitive conditions of the consuming industries. It is impossible for him to determine with any degree of certainty whether the effect of the discrimination to meet in good faith the price of his competitor 'may be substantially to lessen competition' as that phrase may be interpreted from time to time by various courts and tribunals.

"This is a far different situation from the one in which the end product manfacturer sells to a distributor or wholesaler for resale, without change or further manufacture, at a price substantially below that used in selling other distributors competing in the same area. Even under these circumstances, a seller would have to proceed at his peril in meeting a competitor's price because of the uncertainty of the test proposed in S 11. I submit that this peril is more acute for a manufacturing seller of a basic or intermediate chemical which is destined for further processing at one or more levels.

"Another consequence of the situation is that there is severe competition in the manufacture of chemical products for consumer use or so-called intermediates, between those who produce their own raw basic materials and those who buy them for further processing—the so-called integrated and non-integrated producers of chemicals. The existence of Section 2 (b) and the good faith defense enables these non-integrated producers to compete effectively and avoid limitation to a single source of supply."

How Prices Would Be Clouded

Mr. Fowler also related how the operation of the law would tend to cloud the legality of delivered prices in spite of a statement in the law "that nothing contained herein shall be construed to alter the law applicable to the absorption of freight or of shipping charges."

The practice of freight absorption has been the thing that has made possible the location of the industry away from large consuming centers of population, he said, but added:

"All of the practices utilized to handle transportation costs involved in locating new units of production near sources of raw material and fuel and energy supply but away from consumer markets depend, in the final analysis, upon pricing practices that are defensible because they meet the price of a competitor which has a lower transportation component because of nearness to market. To say that you cannot lower your price to an individual to meet competition but that you can differentiate in the allocation of transportation costs to various customers is completely illogical."

In conclusion, Mr. Fowler shared the belief of other opponents of S 11 that there is a failure of proof of the necessity for the change in the general law affecting competition throughout all trade and commerce, and that the main body of complaints seemed to be centered in relatively limited segments of the distributive trades.

Also, he added, the legislation will not meet the problem of price discrimination abuses about which most complaints have been raised.

"The large coercive buyer that is usually depicted as occupying a predominate role in the black picture that is painted of the results of the present law, is not the target that is hit by this legislation. Nor is there any attempt to confine the impact of the bill to the areas in the economy where there is some factual basis of bonafide protest and plea for further legislation. Nor does the law attempt to provide a workable yardstick to govern the hundreds of thouands of daily sales transactions in which the question of meeting the lower price of a competitor calls for a business-legal decision. Nor is there any attempt to preserve this pricing practice as an instrument and tool to further competition when its overall effect in promoting competition in one sector may far outweigh any tendency to or likelihood of lessening of competition in another segment of the economy.

"For the reasons stated above we urge that the bill before you be not enacted because the law as presently written and interpreted meets the various criteria of the public interest in the preservation of competition while the proposed amendment would tend to destroy the policy of competition upon which our national economy is based," Mr. Fowler concluded.

Esso Official Testifies

B. L. Ray, a vice-president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, also testified. He told the subcommittee that the bill poses a threat to the 23,000 dealers in the company.

He added that passage of the bill would limit severely the company's policy of helping dealers by giving them lower wholesale prices to meet local competitive situations.

If his company failed to take such action promptly, Mr. Ray said, its dealers would not be able to compete with other dealers and some of them, ultimately, would be forced out of business.

"Our 23,000 Esso dealers are our best customers," Mr. Ray told the group. "We cannot stand idly by and see legislation adopted which we honestly and sincerely feel will adversely affect them."

If S11 passes, according to Mr. Ray, the company feels it will be foreclosed from meeting price competition in one locality unless the company's prices to its dealers also are lowered in other areas.

"Economics would probably dictate in most cases," he added, "that we not lower our entire marketing price structure to meet a local price competitive situation. This could have serious effects on our dealers."

Does Not Practice Discrimination

Esso Standard does not reduce wholesale prices to some dealers in an area and not reduce prices to others in the same area, Mr. Ray emphasized.

"We in Esso Standard do not practice, nor do we advocate, price discrimination," he said.

More than 99 percent of the service stations selling Esso products are operated by independent dealers, not by the company.

Mr. Ray denied that Esso Standard had used pressure on its jobbers or dealers to get them to oppose S11, and denied that his company had engaged in any secret or conspiratorial activities against the bill.

Esso Standard is openly opposed to the bill and has tried to tell its dealers about the proposed legislation in as many ways as possible, he said.

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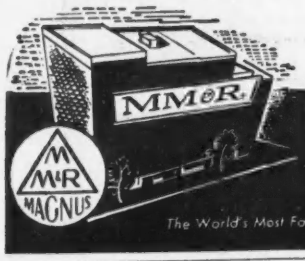

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Aromatic chemicals moved forward in the price of vanillin and ethyl vanillin last week while the essential oils market appeared to show further signs of easement. Two oils, lemongrass and palmarosa, declined in listing, the former showing a drop for the second time in as many weeks. The aromatic chemicals movement was reportedly resultant of two factors: the upward movement of source material vanilla beans and the growth in demand for vanilla materials. Also considered a cause was a rise in production costs. Lemongrass oil declined 5c. per pound to a $1.40 listing and according to reports may even move down further. The material has been soft ever since early reports of the heavy crop that was produced last season. Another heavy crop is also considered probable though authorities and producers in India are hard at work to curb the production picture and bring it under some sort of control.

Other movement in the aromatic chemicals field was the decline in listing for citronellol, geraniol and geranyl acetate. All three materials reportedly fell in the wake of a weakening source material market. The new listing for citronellol is $3.90 per pound or 20c. less than previous; geraniol also moved down 20c., to a $3.40 listing and geraniol acetate fell the 20c. to a $3.10 spot quote.

In the area of essential oils, organized producers of California cold press lemon oil dropped their spot listing to meet the quote of independent producers. The new price is $4 per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ethyl vanillin, 75c. per lb.
Vanillin, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Citronellol, 20c. per lb.
Geraniol, 20c. per lb.
Geraniol acetate, 20c. per lb.
Lemon oil, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
145.37	145.39	138.25	135.36

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—In Spring, 1956, according to a recent dealer's report, when figures on contemplated production of citronella became available, a striking increase in output was forecast in comparison with the 1955 season. These were the estimates:

Formosa	4,800,000 pounds
Guatemala	1,000,000 pounds
Java	1,200,000 pounds
Total	7,000,000 pounds

This total for the 1956 season compared to only 3,600,000 pounds produced during the 1955 season.

As a result of this appraisal, lower prices were predicted. Formosa, with its heaviest production, led the market in reflecting the psychological effect of these production forecasts. A large number of shippers made short-sales at low prices for fall/winter positions. They speculated that by that time a surplus of oil would exist which would make it easy for them to pick up the oil at very low cost. Their gamble did not pay off for the following reasons:

1) three typhoons heavier than usual delayed production;

2) the outbreak of the Mid-East crisis spurred heavier buying and helped producers to hold out for higher prices.

Short sellers to fulfill their contracts, were forced to buy the oil at high market price in Formosa or buy back such contracts at a premium above contract price. In either case, they incurred a financial loss.

In appraising the future course of the market, three factors have to be evaluated:

1) how much oil has already been exported?

2) how much oil is still available at source?

3) how is the present demand?

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended March 8

Aniseed, 100 bags.
Black Pepper (29 lots), 4,320 bags.
Cassia (32 lots), 3,418 bags.
Celery Seed (7 lots), 662 bags.
Chillies (3 lots), 615 bags.
Cloves (14 lots), 1,693 bags.
Coriander Seed (3 lots), 1,374 bags.
Cumin Seed (3 lots), 739 cases.
Fennel Seed (2 lots), 176 cases.
Ginger (2 lots), 239 bags.
Gum Karaya (11 lots), 939 bags.
Juniper Berries, 415 bags.
Lentils, 625 bags.
Mace, 32 cases.
Nutmegs (6 lots), 253 bags.
Papain (9 lots), 309 cases.
Pimento (4 lots), 414 bags.
Poppy Seed (7 lots), 2334 bags.
Sesame Seed (2 lots), 992 bags.
Stramonium Leaves, 62 bales.
Thyme Leaves (3 lots), 319 bags.
Valerian Root, 195 bags.

Export statistics show that roughly 2,150,000 kilos or 4,730,000 pounds of citronella oil were exported from Formosa in 1956. Of this about 100,000 pounds were shipped from January through April, 1956, and can be considered as carryover from the 1955 season. Consequently the export of oil distilled from the 1956 crop can be estimated at 4,630,000 pounds. Present stock in Formosa is believed to be maximum 1,000 drums or 400,000 pounds. This indicates that the total output matches fairly well the original estimate and that the present stock in Formosa is not execessive.

The same pattern applies to Java and to Guatemala. Production was within the estimate and the oil sold well so that there is no execessive stock.

It is evident that the strong demand prevented the oil from sliding to the low price level which was anticipated when the high production figures were published. Has there been a marked increase in the use of citronella oil or was the demand artificial? In other words: are buyers' inventories normal or are they heavier than usual as a result of scare-buying during the Suez crisis? On the answer to this question hinges the future trend of the market. Unfortunately there are no statistical figures available which would give this answer. A slackening of buying has been manifest for a few weeks which tends to substantiate the assumption that stocks in buyers hand are at least adequate. But whether they are actually heavier than usual can only be determined if the slow down in buying continues.

Lemon—Organized producers in California declined the price of this material on spot last week, dealers here reported. The current listing, $4.00 per pound for USP cold pressed California lemon oil in 35 pounds cans or 385 pound drums, is 25c. per pound less than the previous listing. This is attributed, dealers here noted, to previously softened listings by independent producers of California material.

Lemongrass — This material fell off again in price last week marking the second decline in as many weeks. The current listing, $1.40 per pound is 5c. less than the previous quote. The earlier decline had been a 10c. per pound one. The reason is universally attributed to heavy production at source and a plentiful supply in all areas including spot. The situation has been so loose, it was noted, that even the Suez situation, which briefly stiffened a good quantity of material, left the lemongrass oil market untouched. At present, authorities and producers in India are working toward great control of production. However, no matter how effectively they work it should not effect the market for some days to come.

Palmarosa—This material, Turkish geranium oil, declined 25c. per pound in price on spot last week, dealers here reported. The new listing is $6.50 per pound. Dealers attribute the present decline in listing to earlier softening tones in the source market which the spot scene is now following.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—This material, following the pattern set earlier by citronella oil, declined in price last week, dealers here reported. The new listing, $3.90 per

Essential Oils

pound, is 20c. less than was previously quoted. The reason for the shift, dealers and producers here noted, was the continually soft tone and lowering price of the source material coupled with a relatively listless demand. Also, there was the further fact that some heavy buying of citronella oil about the time of the Suez crisis left the market with more than a plentiful supply. Citronella oil production this year, according to one dealer, proved to be strikingly higher than ever before. This material, the dealer contends, has been and is being absorbed. However, the present status of both the oil and aromatic chemical market reflects the plentitude of supply.

Ethyl Vanillin—The new price schedules for this material are as follow:

In 500 pound quantities and over:
100 pound containers, $6.40 per pound.
25 pound containers, $6.50 per pound.
In 200 pound quantities and over:
100 pound containers, $6.65 per pound.
25 pound containers, $6.75 per pound.
In quantities of 100 pounds or over:
100 pound containers, $6.95 per pound.
25 pound containers, $7.05 per pound.

Less than 100 pound quantities, the price is $7.65 per pound

The prices for both ethyl vanillin and vanillin govern single shipments only and will apply to all future purchases, it was noted, with service allowance to dealers being discontinued.

Geraniol—This material shifted downward in price once again last week, dealers here reported. It had previously declined at the end of January from a price that had held from a downward shift made in September of the year previous. The same pattern holds for citronellol, it was noted. The current listing of this material, in extra grade, is $3.40 per pound or 20c. less than was previously quoted. Soap grade material fell from $2.25 to $2.15 while geranyl acetate moved down 20c. per pound to a $3.10.

Vanillin—The new price schedules for this material announced by a major producer are as follows:

In quantities of 1,000 pounds or over:
100 pound containers, $2.85 per pound
25 pound containers, $2.95 per pound
In quantities of 500 pounds or over:
100 pound containers, $2.95 per pound
25 pound containers, $3.05 per pound
In quantities of 100 pounds and over:
100 pound containers, $3.10 per pound
25 pound containers, $3.20 per pound

For less than 100 pound quantities, the price is $3.40 per pound.

A major factor in the revision of price for this aromatic chemical, one dealer suggested last week, has been the fast upward strides made in source material during the past months. Also cited was the growth in production and demand in vanilla extracts.

Seeds and Spices

The beginning of the week saw an improvement on a broad front, although the advance failed to exceed 1c. per pound and came to a halt when buyers backed away, one dealer here reported last week. The question was, the dealer noted, whether the movement was a reaction to the break of the week previous. One thing was evident, however, it was noted, and that is that the improvement was sparked abroad, just as the preceding drop had its origin overseas.

Steadier feeling in Singapore called a halt to shortselling of forward deliveries L/M/S and attention turned to Malabar which then stood at a discount under L/S. Indian cables responded by advancing very slightly, yet sufficiently to bring about limited short covering at this end. All this time, a broadening though largely unsatisfied demand by grinders in the range of 21/21½c. for L/M/S and 23c. for M/L delivery strings helped to underpin the market which, as a result, advanced to the tune of ¼c. a day, retracing its steps at the same rate as the decline which preceded.

Active consumer buying coupled with higher cables and short covering raised Mutok white pepper by about 2c. in most positions, it was noted.

Cassias—The government authorization of imports of cassia from Vietnam provided hope that Saigon qualities might be available in the near future. Actually, there are many technical problems to be worked out according to one dealer, before shipments will come forward. Informed guessers place shipments from Vietnam at least a month away and estimate that prices will rule in the 50c. to 75c. per pound range. Once definite offerings are made, more will be known. In the meantime, according to reports, Batavias and Korintjes are about unchanged to a fraction off. Some odd lots of spot Saigons made their appearance on the market last week.

Paprika—The supply situation for paprika, according to one dealer's report, is a very tight one, and the price has advanced about 30 percent since the middle of November. Events in Hungary, cutting off supplies from that area were an important contributing factor in this market development. Also, yields in Spain, the largest producer in Europe, were below expectation. Although domestic producers in California had a large crop, the general opinion is that there will not be enough to supply the normal rate of consumption.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Recent price reductions in quebracho and wattle extracts caused repercussions in chestnut extract and cutch last week. Prices of the former were dropped sharply and cutch suffered its first decline in several years. Slow consuming demand for tanning materials of late has unsettled the market and price trend has been downward for leading materials. Wattle bark also was easier and cut $8 per ton bringing net decline to $18 during the past month. Lower production costs were reflected in flake albumin egg and egg yolk, last week. The former declined 9 cents per pound and yolk, 4 cents per pound.

In sizing materials, a steady consuming demand continued for spot delivery, while interest in contracts lagged. Potato starch was offered freely at unchanged prices for shipment from mills. Tapioca flour was quiet and unchanged.

Shipments of rayon and acetate by United States producers totaled 92,200,000 pounds in February, a decline of 16½ percent from the 110,400,000 pounds shipped in January it was reported by the Textile Economics Bureau. Producers shipped 88,800,000 pounds to the domestic market and balance was exported. During the first two months of the year shipments amounted to 202,600,000 pounds or 8½ percent less than the corresponding period last year. Imports during 1956 totaled 91,882,000 pounds, a decline of 46½ percent from the record of 171,944,000 pounds in 1955. It is noted, that 1956 imports were the second largest on record, exceeding by 1 percent the 91,191,000 pounds received in 1950. The great bulk of these imports was rayon.

Shoe production in January was officially reported at 51,535,000 pairs, 3.2 percent less than in January, 1956. Question has been raised regarding the large pairage shown in the official figures under the miscellaneous or "Other" category. It is possible that some of the shoes in this total belong in the other groups of footwear. If and when the breakdown is revised, a corrected bulletin will be issued by Tanners Council. The average factory value per pair shipped was $3.73 as compared with $3.63 January a year ago. The proportion of shoes produced with all leather uppers represented 82.4 percent of the total with all leather soles 35.7 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Albumin egg, flake, 9c. per lb.
powder, 9c. per lb.
Chestnut ext., solid, 60%, 4.5c. per lb.
powder, 68%, 1¼c. per lb.
Cutch, ¼c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.
Wattle bark, fair avge., $8 per ton.
Merchantable, $7 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
105.33	106.70	108.23	106.99

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Withdrawals against current contracts moved in good volume, while new business was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Lower production cost unsettled this market and quotations were sharply reduced. Flake was quoted at $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, spot as to quantity and powder, $1.49 to $1.51 per pound same basis. Buying interest improved and good volume of business was reported at the lower levels. Technical remained unchanged and steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin — Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for immediate delivery. All grades were maintained at unchanged levels. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 5,643,000 bushels to 88,175,000 bushels for the week ending March 8, against 53,352,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—This market was lower and quotations declined to $1.01 to $1.03 per pound, spot as to quantity. Trading was moderate at the lower level.

Potato Starch — Moderate volume of business was reported chiefly for actual needs. Quotations were without change. Carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills Maine in the northeast and 6c. for delivery outside of New England and mid-Atlantic points. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Idaho market was unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations.

Tapioca Flour — Interest in replacements lagged. Medium Siamese flour was available at 5.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A at 5.8c., same basis. High grade Brazilian flour was in limited supply on spot and ranged from 12c. to 13½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Production of cattle hide and calfskin in the Argentine increased about 20 percent in 1956, compared with 1955. Production totaled 13.7-million units, of which 9.7 million were exported and 4 million retained for domestic consumption. In 1955 7.6-million units were exported and 4 million used domestically. Domestic prices of cattle hides and calfskins fluctuated a good deal in the first half of 1956; thereafter a more or less steady price increase took place, which continued in January 1957.

Sheepskin production declined approximately 10 percent in 1956, because mutton-wool price favored retention of the animals for wool production. Production was 8 million skins, compared with 9 million skins in 1955.

Chestnut Extract—This market reflected recent price declines in quebracho and wattle extracts and replacements were reduced sharply. Solid extract, guaranteed 60 percent tannin dropped to 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment and powder 68 percent to 9.59c., same basis. Buying interest of late has been slow.

Cutch—Lower cost of competing extracts was reflected in this market. Shipments were reduced to 8¼c. per pound, carlots exdock, plus duty, May delivery.

Mangrove Bark—Trading continued inactive. Replacements were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, ex-dock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Myrobalans—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Primary market was quotably unchanged. Genuine JI was quoted at $61 to $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Bombay at $58 to $59 per ton and crushed at $79 to $80 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market were reported steady at recent price reduction for shipment. Buying interest was reported still light. Solid clarified was maintained at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt and later shipment.

Wattle—Further sharp reductions in bark featured this market last week. Fair average was dropped to $80 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable to $75, same basis. Extracts were quiet, but remained steady and quotably unchanged. East African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty and South Agrican at 8.4c., same basis.

Coatings Materials

Sales of coatings materials for use in outdoor applications are moving seasonally higher. This trend is evident, producers report, in sales of antimony oxide, aluminum materials, titanium dioxide, and the oxides of lead and zinc. Good inquiry is being shown for shellac and other natural resins, but buying is not aggressive. Trade in synthetic resins and plasticizers was brisk last week in response to seasonally expanding industrial activity, particularly in automobile production and capital goods output.

A manufacturer of iron oxides recently announced that red oxides will be advanced ½c. per pound on March 22. The new quotations for Indian red will be 11c. per pound in carlots and 11½c. per pound in smaller quantities. Prices of both synthetic and natural oxides will be increased. No other coatings advances have been announced as yet for the second quarter.

Copper oxides continued last week to hold steady at the reduced levels posted earlier. Observers report that the market position of copper metal is now less vulnerable than previously, even though supplies are still somewhat on the heavy side. The sharply lower price of the material is said to have steadied the market.

A cautious tone featured last week's casein market, dealers reported. Argentine material eased off a half-cent per pound to 22½ cents per pound, carlots, delivered, duty paid, for late March and April shipment. Inquiry was good, but actual buying in futures was limited, dealers said.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
100.77	100.77	100.79	100.08

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—As a result of increased activity in the roofing trade, these pigments were moving in better volume last week. Trade sources foresee a further quickening of the sales pace as weather gets warmer.

Cadmium Lithopones—Selenium is reported amply available for all consuming requirements, including manufacture of cadmium lithopone colors. The improved supply position is said to be a result of lessened demand for high grade selenium in the manufacture of electronic rectifiers. According to informed trade sources, silicon and germanium have in many such applications replaced selenium. Also, with mercury lithopones coming into greater use, buying pressure from selenide manufacturers is not as acute as it once was, those observers point out.

Selenide prices were reduced in January to reflect the more abundant supplies and lower price of selenium. Quotations have since been steady and unchanged. Business volume is reported to be seasonally moderate.

Copper Pigments—Oxides were steady and unchanged last week. Previously the materials had weakened in the face of declining copper prices. Current quotations are 50c. per pound for black, 61c. per pound for Type I red, and 60½c. per pound for Type II.

Iron Oxide—A manufacturer of iron oxide recently announced that red oxides will be advanced ½c. per pound on March 22. The new listing makes Indian red 11c. per pound in carloads and 11½c. per pound in smaller quantities.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Production of this plasticizer in December amounted to 1,409,394 pounds, as compared with November production of 1,163,026 pounds, the Tariff Commission last week reported. Output in December of the previous year had totaled 880,832 pounds.

Dioctyl Phthalate—As reported by the tariff Commission, December output of this material reached 9,863,871 pounds, as against 8,541,901 pounds in November and 10,022,769 pounds in December of the previous year.

The last price change in DOP was a ½c. per pound reduction posted about two months ago. Previously, in October, a 2c. per pound reduction was made effective. In the opinion of qualified observers, these changes are a reflection of intensely competitive conditions still existing in the market. While listings have not been further reduced, sales continue to be negotiated on an individual basis and are often consummated at prices somewhat lower than the listings.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Production of this material has continued to decline, although not so abruptly as in previous months. According to the Tariff Commission, output in December was 2,185,987 pounds, as compared with 2,280,824 pounds in December, 1955. November production totaled 2,034,934 pounds.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The market was unsettled and slightly easy, with Argentine casein quoted about ½c. lower. Inquiry was good but actual buying in futures showed a cautious tone. Latest quotation on Argentine material is 22½c. per pound in carlots, delivered, duty paid, late March and April shipment. New Zealand was available in limited quantities and unchanged in price.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during January with December's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	Jan.	Dec.
Hide glue, total	5,486	4,553
Low grade	2,448	1,900
Medium grade	1,582	1,428
High grade	1,068	884
Extra high grade	388	341
Bone, glue total	5,567	5,168
Green	4,249	3,850
Extracted	1,318	1,318
Glue, total	11,053	9,721

Shipments

Hide, glue total	5,268	4,382
Low grade	1,968	1,536
Medium grade	1,572	1,511
High grade	1,210	1,000
Extra high grade	518	335
Bone, glue total	6,931	3,869
Green	6,216	2,956
Extracted	715	913
Glue, total	12,199	8,251

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	20,904	20,686
Low grade	7,364	6,884
Medium grade	6,027	6,017
High grade	5,149	5,291
Extra high grade	2,364	2,494
Bone, glue, total	8,898	10,262
Green	6,419	8,386
Extracted	2,479	1,876
Glue, total	29,802	30,948

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Buying during the current quarter has been running along about evenly with last year's volume, producers report. This accords with expectations expressed by producers at the start of the year. At that time it was predicted that housing starts would continue easing off because of the shortage of credit, while industrial construction for major corporations would remain at a high level. Also, a good first quarter was anticipated in automobile production, although it was conceded that for the rest of the year much would depend on the interest consumers showed during the months of April and May.

So far, this general outlook on the major asbestos markets has proved accurate. A good part of the business lost in residential housing has been offset by increased plant construction. And automobile production, while fluctuating, has been maintained at a high average.

Prices on all grades of Canadian crude are steady and unchanged with no upward pressures in evidence. Supplies are normal and adequate.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Philippine and Manila copals have been moving briskly to consumers for prompt requirements. The lower quotations of two weeks ago are steady and unchanged. The Philippine group is quoted at 25½c. to 28c. per pound for pale

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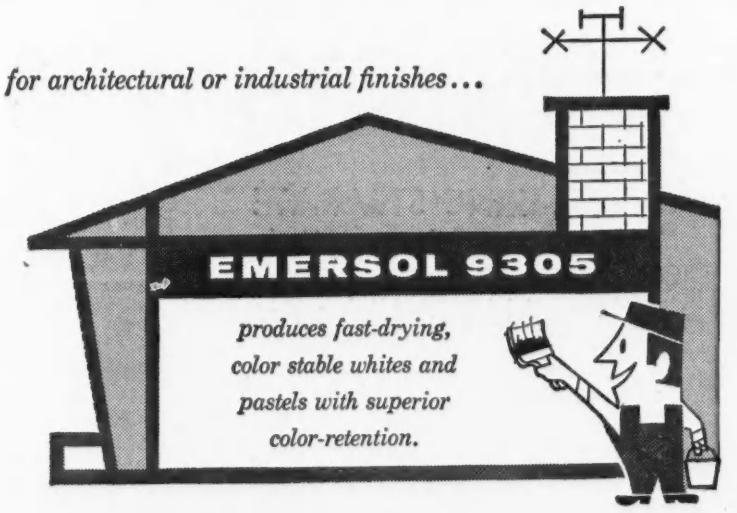

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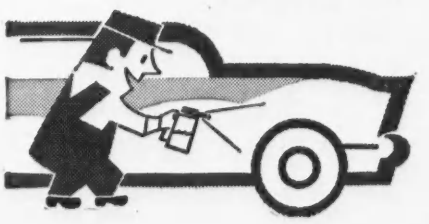

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chips, 32½c. to 36c. per pound for nubs, and 23½c. to 26c. per pound for sorts. Seeds are reported out of stock. Advices from source indicate that material is arriving at shipping points in ample quantities.

Dammar Gum—Good consuming demand is reported for prompt requirements. After the shortage of two weeks ago, supplies have been built back to normal at the source. The following materials are out of stock but available in comparable grades:—Batavia A/E, Singapore No. 3, and Singapore No. 3 seeds. No. 3 dust is in ample supply, selling at 17c. to 19c. per pound in bags.

Shellac—In last week's trading prices were steady against moderate buying interest for prompt needs. The trend in orange grades since January has been downward because of exceptionally heavy quantities of newcrop material in India. But much of this material has started to move, with steadier quotations resulting, dealers report.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 2, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.58, as compared with $25.57 during the previous week and $26.48 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 900 barrels, as against 1,250 barrels the previous week and 1,372 barrels a year ago. Average per barrel content was 10.2 gallons of turpentine and 297.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows: WW, 2; WG, 13; N, 38; M, 31; and K and below, 16.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 8	Mon. Mar. 11	Tues. Mar. 12	Wed. Mar. 13	Thur. Mar. 14
Drums—					
F	...	...	...	$8.00	...
G	...	...	...	8.00	...
H	...	...	...	8.00	...
I	...	...	...	8.00	...
K	$7.95	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	...	...	$7.90
N	...	$8.10	...	...	...
WG	...	8.77§	...	8.66	8.65
WW	...	8.91§	$9.04	8.92	...
Bags—					
M	7.80	...	...	...	...
N	7.90	...	...	...	...
WG	8.45	...	...	...	...
WW	8.70	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 8)—
M or better, $7.70

Sales, USDA

342*	592*	240*	1,000*	342*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $10.00; N, $9.45; M, $9.20; K, $9.35; B through I, $9.20

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.574§	.581§	...	...	.573
Sales	14,000¶	8,000¶	...	...	14,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c., l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Imports at U. S. Ports

—*Continued from page 56*

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,550 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—97 tons, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
860 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
576 bgs, Buenos Aires
760 bgs, Tangier
BONEMEAL—3,594 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
896 bgs, Melbourne
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—287 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
157 tons, Calcutta
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Bordeaux
CHINA CLAY—6,268 tons, Fowey
COALTAR DYES—23 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—453 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
400 dms, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—11,019 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—200 tons, Sibenik
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—70 cs, Antwerp
OXIDE—500 bgs, Keer Maurer Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—1,667 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
2,222 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
2,222 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,383 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
100 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
119,692 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
254,539 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
84,830 bbls, The Texas Co, Punta Cardon
117,427 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
255,435 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
185,552 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
116,117 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—300 dms, C Hardy, Havre
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—529 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,088 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—70 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TALC—550 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
TANNING EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—500 dms, Venice
UREA—1,240 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—94 cs, Zink & Trieste, Madagascar
52 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
WHITING—45 tons, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,400 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London

San Francisco

AGAR—11 cs, Getz Bros & Co, Shimizu
BONE—2,470 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Barranquilla
CALCIUM NITRATE—88,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Clintbrook Chemical Co, Bergen
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Curigao
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE—1 cs, Wm Wrigley Jr Co, Sydney
LAURIC ACID—305 bgs, Goldwynne Chemical Corp, Hull
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—134,444 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
120,317 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
105,342 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
PEPPER, BLACK—640 bgs, Hongkong
RED—50 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Kobe
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
127 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Brown Bros, Bangkok
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
840 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
6,700 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—10 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe

Metalsalts Appoints Three Sales Agents for 'Meta-San'

Metalsalts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., has appointed three sales agents to handle "Meta-San," its new all-purpose bactericide-fungicide for use in organic coatings.

The Philip E. Calo Company, 333 N. Michigan avenue, Chicago 1, Ill., and 6518 Walker street, Minneapolis 26, Minn., will represent "Meta-San" throughout Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, northern Indiana and Illinois, and western Iowa.

A. J. Lynch & Co., 4560 East 50th street, Los Angles 58, and 1495 Custer avenue, San Francisco 24, will handle "Meta-San" throughout California, Arizona and Nevada.

Wyrough & Loser, 838 Broad street, Bank Building, Trenton 8, N. J., and Waltham, Mass., will handle "Meta-San" throughout New England, New York State (with the exception of Buffalo), the entire states of New Jersey, Delawara, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina and eastern Pennsylvania.

Penicillin Synthesis

—*Continued from page 7*

Medical research is being conducted by Merck, Sharp & Dohme research laboratories at Rahway, N. J., where the ten new types of the synthetic penicillin were prepared. These types are all antibiologically active and could not have been obtained through the fermentation process. They are being tested on animals.

Dr. Sheehan participated in penicillin research during the war at the Merck laboratories and was instrumental in devising a practical synthesis of penicillamine, which is a key compound in the synthesis of penicillin. He also has synthesized other compounds which play a part in the final process.

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Neil F. Winn** has been appointed assistant to the manufacturing manager of Cyanamid's industrial chemicals division.

Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**A. T. Callas** has been named a technical representative for the surface coatings division in Bakelite's Detroit, Mich., district office.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.—**Dwight Worsham** has been made a foreign sales representative in Calspray's foreign department.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**E. G. Szela** has been transferred to Carbide's Chicago district sales office where he will serve as a technical representative.

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.—**L. S. Moody** has been appointed manager of the new product development laboratory in GE's chemical development department at Pittsfield.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York—**Frank X. Werber** has been named manager of the polyolefin research group in Grace's research and development division.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Dr. Rupert E. Light, jr.,** has joined Hooker's polymers research group.

Kramer Chemicals, Inc., Fairlawn, N. J.—**A. E. Schmidt, jr.,** has joined Kramer Chemicals in its warehousing operations.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Howard E. Tenney, jr.,** has been made assistant raw materials sales manager for Monsanto's plastics division at Texas City, Tex. **Charles A. Magarian** has been named a group leader of the industrial resins group in the division's research department at Springfield, Mass. **A. Howard Smith** has joined the St. Louis research department of Monsanto's organic chemicals division.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Harry G. Pirrung** has been named director of personnel and labor relations for government chemical research and development activities of Olin's High Energy Fuels organization in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Seattle, Wash.—**William S. Formwalt** has been named assistant to the vice-president of Pennsalt of Washington.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—**Dr. Jasper H. Kane,** Pfizer's vice-president in charge of research and development, has been named to the board of trustees of Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia—**Frank E. Bennett** of Publicker has been enrolled in the national defense executive reserve unit of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Ungerer & Co., New York—**Philip Berry,** Ungerer's purchasing agent, has returned after three weeks in Florida where he had the opportunity to inspect that state's citrus oil industry.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—**R. S. Abrams** has been appointed manager of production and engineering for Union Carbide's silicones division.

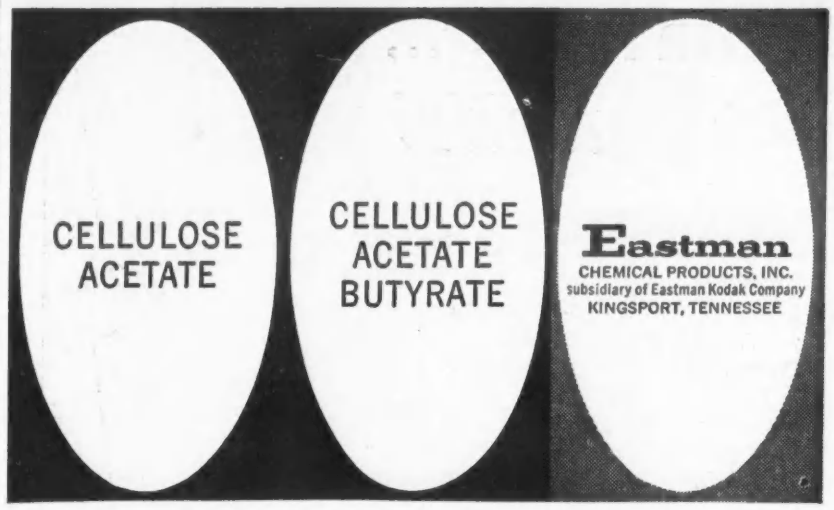
Sulfa Drug of Low Dosage Is Introduced by Lederle

"Kynex" (sulfamethoxypyridazine), a new antibacterial sulfonamide that provides high, prolonged blood levels with one-fourth the normal sulfa drug dosage, has been introduced by Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.

Recommended maintenance dosage for "Kynex" is one gram (two tablets) daily, compared with four grams (eight tablets) usually prescribed for other sulfa drugs. Clinical and laboratory studies have shown that a single two gram dose of "Kynex" (the usual starting dose) is sufficient to maintain blood levels for seventy-two hours. With comparable sulfas, a similar dose would provide therapeutic levels for only six hours.

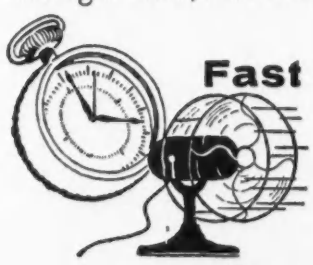
N. Y. PVLA to Hold Dance

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a ladies' night dinner dance at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, March 21.



BIG ADVANCE in Industrial Finishes

From every source—resin manufacturer or industrial user—the story is, "Isophthalic based resins produce superior finishes and offer substantial savings." And, here's how.



Fast Dry Faster dry-times are obtainable from Isophthalic resins. For example, at 25% oil length a "set-time" of less than 5 minutes and a "through-dry time" of one hour can be obtained with an Isophthalic based resin.

Good Gloss Weather-Ometer exposure of 170 hours on 35% oil length Isophthalic resins have shown no loss of gloss.

Low Cost New Isophthalic formulations use large amounts of low-cost tall oil fatty acid and glycols—for very attractive resin costs.

Hardness and Flexibility Isophthalic resin formulations are available that will provide the hardness and flexibility you require.

Ask your supplier for a resin that imparts these properties. Leading sources have Isophthalic based resins available for many applications. Or, contact Oronite directly for further information.

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Salk Vaccine Supplies Less Readily Available

Supplies of Salk polio vaccine, which had piled up on manufacturers shelves during the winter months, have now been sold. The supply has tightened to the point where some communities are unable to obtain immediately all the vaccine they expect to use in their vaccination programs, Public Health Service said last week.

Production during January and February totaled about 10 million cubic centimeters. It is expected that six to 8 million c.c. will be released this month, and almost twice this much during April, it was stated. Production estimates by manufacturers indicate that about 180 million c.c. will have been made available for use by July 1.

DuPont Building

—Continued from page 7

new products and new uses for established products, and for training of field personnel.

The electrochemicals department, which has maintained sales service facilities at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant, will transfer these operations when the Chestnut Run laboratory is completed.

In the new facility, the department will install equipment for study and development work on electroplating and degreasing. There will also be equipment required for development programs on textiles, paints, adhesives, films, and paper sizes and coating.

The pigments department will establish complete technical service facilities for titanium metal and silicon, including seven laboratory rooms. The silicon laboratories will be provided with crystal growing furnaces and electrical measuring devices to determine quality.

In the titanium metal laboratories equipment will include several furnaces for the preparation of titanium metal and alloys, machine tools, hardness testers and metallographic laboratory equipment.

Lab Moving From Newark

The color sales service laboratory will move its operations from Newark, N. J., to Chestnut Run, as will part of the white pigments laboratory at the Newport, Del., plant. The pigments area of the laboratory will house such new equipment as ball and roller mills and other facilities for incorporating pigments into paint, plastics, rubber, paper and other products.

To be constructed of red brick and steel frame, the laboratory will be similar architecturally to surrounding buildings occupied by the company's textile fibers, polychemicals, and film departments and one occupied jointly by the elastomer chemicals and organic chemicals departments. Landscaping will conform to general standards set for the Chestnut Run area.

Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 3

spending fell short of reaching the expected $451 million by $13 million. It was $121 million over the fourth-quarter 1955 capital expenditures.

First quarter 1957 spending for new plants and equipment, however, exceeded expectations when it reached $433 million as compared with the earlier forecast of $409 million. Second quarter spending is expected to push upwards to a new record of $462 million.

Spending by all industries on capital improvements this year has been scheduled thus far at the rate of $37.5 billion, or about $2 billion more than the all-time high in 1956. Reports of the two agencies stated that businessmen also expect sales to rise to new highs in 1957, with probable increases of 8 percent in manufacturing, 4 percent in trade, and 9 percent in revenues of the utilities.

Higher selling prices as well as increased capital goods costs are important factors in the expectations of increased sales and investment, it was stated.

Final figures for 1956 showed total expenditures of $35.1 billion, with every major industry participating in the 22 percent rise from 1955. This increase—one of the largest ever recorded—was within one percent of the figure projected by business in the survey a year ago.

All major industry divisions except mining and the commercial groups expect to increase their capital spending rates during the first half of 1957. Mining companies have scheduled a small cutback in outlays, while a larger reduction is expected by commercial concerns. Programs of manufacturers, railroads, public utilities and communications are particularly strong, it was stated.

Silica Installation

—Continued from page 5

uct in the production of "Cab-O-Sil," will be sold to National Petro-Chemical.

Natural gas available in the vicinity will be used for process heating.

"Cab-O-Sil" is now produced exclusively for Cabot by Degussa of Germany for the North American trade, but the demand has become so great in this country that the construction of an American plant has become necessary. This new American-made, almost chemically-pure silica, produced in a rapid high temperature flame as a white "soot," far surpasses precipitated type synthetic silicas in properties which are needed in many fields by American manufacturers, according to Cabot.

The plant, which will have a capacity of about 100 carloads per year, will be so designed that, with minor changes, other metallic oxides can also be manufactured.

Edward J. Holland, jr., a member of the Cabot organization for twelve years, most of that time working in the white pigment division, will be manager of the new operations.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Slow demand further unsettled edible oils and quotations closed lower. Soybean, cottonseed, peanut and corn oils declined sharply. Light trading took place in crude coconut oil at slightly lower levels. Copra was unchanged and merely nominal. Moderate volume of business was reported in greases and tallow at former quotations after sellers reduced asking prices. Soapers absorbed fair sized before reducing bids. Export interest was fairly active, but actual sales were reported limited.

In drying oils, an easier tone developed in tung oil and light sales were reported at a fractional decline. Brazilian castor oil also was lower, off about ½ cent per pound, but closed steady at the decline. Oiticica oil was stronger, reflecting tight supply condition in Brazil and quotations were again lifted fractionally. Trading at the advance was reported limited. Export interest in new crop menhaden oil continued slow and recent decline has not improved demand. Refined fish oils were quiet and shadable for tankcars. Trading in linseed oil continued confined to fill-in needs. Prices, however, were maintained at prevailing levels.

Trading in oilmeals was slow. Soybean meal was easy and declined $1 per ton. Linseed meal was firmer and advanced 50 cents to $1 for nearby delivery due to curtailed production. Cottonseed meal also was easier, off $1 per ton.

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued restricted to actual needs. Firmer Brazilian market stiffened carnauba fatty, while other grades were without new feature. Limited stocks on spot and for replacement kept candelilla market on a firm basis. Refined grades of beeswax were quiet and unchanged at the recent decline, with crude also inactive and merely nominal.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Offers of Brazilian oil were freer and moderate sales were noted at lower prices. No. 1 was moved from 20¾c. to 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller, but was steady thereat. Domestic grades were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Coconut—Trading was spotty. Crude was easier, with sales at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 11⅞c. asked New York basis.

Corn—Business was light. Crude was sold at 14⅛c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Refined was lower at 17.66c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Heavy liquidation in futures weakened the market last week. Prices declined fractionally reaching new lows. Trading was quite active with professionals and trade interest on both sides. Weakness in soybean oil and other commodities was a contributing factor. Circulating March tenders which were increased to 111 contracts also helped to depress the market. Announcement authorizing Turkey to purchase $3,900,000 worth of cottonseed or soybean oil for shipment March through June created a steadier tone late in the week and the downward movement was stopped. Consuming demand continued inactive and refined salad oil was lower and quoted at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was weak and dropped fractionally. Trading was reported slow. Quotations were nominal at 13½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, southeast, Valley and Waco, with sales at 13¼c., Lubbock.

Price Trends

Advanced

Linseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 16, 1956
119.64	120.13	120.88	102.56

For Current Prices see Page 9

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 15, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	74	15.97	15.52	15.58S
May	758	16.24	15.82	15.88S
July	501	16.27	15.84	15.94S
Sept.	136	16.05	15.70	15.77S
Oct.	52	15.75	15.51	15.56S
Dec.	62	15.64	15.40	15.48S
Mar. (1958)	5	15.63	15.55	15.44@15.47
May	2	15.46	15.46	15.45@15.47

Total sales and switches, 1,590 contracts.

Linseed—Despite slow demand, the market was quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Raw oil was held at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-June delivery and 13.5c. exwarehouse. Withdrawals against current contracts were reported slightly better last week.

Flaxseed—Seed crushed in February totaled 2,045,712 bushels, bringing the total to 16,175,554 bushels for August through February, according to the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Minneapolis.—Trading in cash flaxseed was dull, though marketings reached a slightly higher total. Crushers held bids at $3.25 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, but occasional cars traded at 1c. higher. Curtailed flaxseed crushing activity was the prime factor in market dullness, crushers apparently having sufficient supplies for nearby needs. Current level is within a few cents of the 1957 crop support price, considered a psychological price floor by many traders. Only 7 cars traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings amounted to only 4 cars. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 104 cars, compared with 270 cars in the same period last year. Shipments totaled 25 cars, against 41 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	187,200	472,500	45,000
Since Sept. 1	16,233,400	21,418,250	2,263,600

Oiticica—This market was stronger with higher cost of replacements and quotations were raised to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was reported light. Drums were higher at 18½c. to 19c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Olive—Increased supply of Tunisian oil kept the local market unsettled. Stocks on spot were offered at $3.20 to $3.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Shipments from Tunisia were quoted at $74 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York. Spanish oil in drums on spot were scarce and held at $3.65 to $3.70 per gallon drums. Shipments were restricted to cases at $36.06 per 12 1-gallon tins, f.o.b. shipping point, which brought laid down cost here to $3.65 per gallon, duty paid.

Palm—Demand was confined to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity, and 13c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was easier and sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined also was lower at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Trading was spotty and confined to prompt needs. Tankcars were offered at 18¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Market was weak and registered fractional decline. Buying interest was restricted to prompt requirements. The re-purchase of about 4,460 metric tons for shipment to Spain had little effect on the market. Crude oil sold down to 13c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, March delivery and closed 13⅛c. asked; April was moved at 12⅞c., and May, 12⅝c., same basis. Refined salad was lower at

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SPECIFICATIONS

Characteristics	Single Pressed	Double Pressed	Triple Pressed	Triple Pressed Cosmetic
FFA (% as oleic)	102-105	103-105	103-105	103-105
Acid No.	203-209	205-209	205-209	205-209
Saponification No.	204-211	204-210	206-210	206-210
Color 5¼-in. Lov.	20Y/2R	2.5Y/.5R	1.5Y/.5R	1.3Y/0.4R
Titer °F.	126-128	129-130	130-132	130-133
Titer °C.	52.8-53.5	53.7-54.2	54.4-55.5	54.4-56
Iodine Value	8-12	5-7	2.5 Max.	1. Max.
Approx. Ratio Stearic-Palmitic	45/55	45/55	45/55	45/55
Ash Parts/Million	.....	10 Max.	10 Max.	10 Max.

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AVERAGE SPECIFICATIONS

Titre	69 to 73°C
Acid Number	168 to 174
Iodine Number	4 (Max.)
Saponification Number	169 to 175
Average Molecular Weight	320 to 332
Specific Gravity @ 100/25°C	0.8286
Color (5¼" Lovibond)	Max. 25 Y/2.5R

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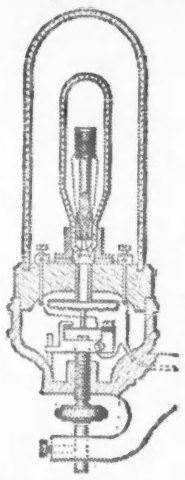

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GROCO 29—Corn Fatty Acids
GROCO 30—Regular Cottonseed Fatty Acids
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Iodine Value (Wijs)	55.4	Saponification Value	205.7
Free Fatty Acid (as % Oleic)	103.1	Lovibond Color (5¼" cell)	15Y/5R

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, March delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 15, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	2	13.25	13.00	12.93@12.95
May	8	12.85	12.62	12.62S
July	37	12.56	12.30	12.36@12.38
Sept.	16	12.28	12.09	12.12@12.15
Oct.	6	11.99	11.98	11.91@11.98

Total sales, 79 contracts.

Tung—Slow business unsettled this market and quotations dropped to 22¼c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, March-April delivery and 21¾c. May forward. Drums also were lower at 23¾c. to 24½c., spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was entirely nominal at $180 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, prompt shipment.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	3,686,000
Previous week	.....	3,430,000
Corresponding week, 1956	298,500	872,000
Total this year	9,166,300	23,556,000
Corresponding period, 1956	12,905,400	18,091,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading continued limited to actual needs. Market was easier and declined to 64c. to 68c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Copra—Buying interest was reported slow. Prompt shipment was nominal at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was moderate. Choice white greases was firm and held at 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids at ⅛c. less. Yellow grease was sold at 6¾c., same basis, with low acid held at 6⅞c.

Lard—This market was unsettled and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted at 14½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported spotty. Extra ranged from 18c. to 18½c. per pound drums, as to quantity, and oleo stearine, 14½c. to 15c. same basis.

Tallow—Sellers reduced asking prices and a moderate volume of business took place at former quotations. Soapers purchased fair sized lots of bleachable fancy at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, delivered. Prime was quoted at 7½c.; special, 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6⅞c. to 7c., same basis. Edible was quiet and nominal at 13c., same basis. Export business was reported light. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9¼c. to 9⅜c., drums, f.a.s. and 8¼c. to 8⅜c., bulk, same basis.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 15, follow:

No sales last week.

Fish Oils

Cod—Market was unchanged and steady. Prompt shipment from Norway was quoted at 10¾c. per pound, drums, ex-dock, New York. Trading was spotty. Oil on spot was quoted at 11⅝c. to 11¾c. per pound, drums as to quantity.

Menhaden, Crude—Trading was reported slow and market remained more or less nominal. New crop was nominal at 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, works, Gulf and Atlantic coast. Refined oil was quiet and unchanged. Light pressed was offered at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Crude menhaden oil production in December amounted to 1,502,580 gallons bringing the 1956 total to 22,366,460 gallons, compared with 21,115,200 gallons in 1955, according to Fish and Wildlife Service. Output of sardine oil on the Pacific coast totaled 331,970 gallons in 1956 against 897,710 during 1955; herring oil, Alaska, 1,701,500 in 1956 against 1,032,790 in 1955 and Maine, 75,970 against 58,220 gallons respectively.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading continued slow, although no large tonnage was offered. Prices were slightly weaker for forty-one percent old process at $55 per ton sacked Memphis; $57, Georgia, South Carolina area March shipment.

—*Continued on page 70*

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2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
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2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
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3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
4—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryers 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.

MIXERS
2—Baker Perkins #17 DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S.. Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9', 304 S.S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

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1—Devine 5'x10' steel jacketed Ball Mill.
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3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

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2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
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1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
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1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 5".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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AGITATORS — MIXERS

3—Falk ±10-GDX Drives, rated 292 HP @ 1170 RPM input, 10:1.
1—Nettco ±WT-47 drive, 50 HP, 9.5:1.
5—Turbo ±5B Vertical, 40 HP, 70 RPM.
2—Lightnin Side Entering, St. St., 25 HP.
2—Lightnin Side Entering, St. St., 15 HP.
1—Mix. Eq. ±33-TC-1000 Vertical, 10 HP, 17:1.
2—Nettco ±WT-17, 10 HP, 3.5:1.
20—Vertical Motor-Reducers: 20 HP, 30 RPM; 15 HP, 82 RPM; 15 HP, 18 RPM; 5 HP, 84 RPM; 3 HP, 60 RPM; 3 HP, 102 RPM; 1 HP, 66 RPM, and many others.

AUTOCLAVES — REACTORS

3—13 gal. St. St. T347 Autoclaves, 700± WP, 50± Jkt.
2—30 gal. Pfaudler Kettles, Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
1—50 gal. Pfaudler Kettle Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
5—35 gal. to 250 gal. Aluminum Jktd. & Agit. Kettles.
6—465 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessels, 150± WP, 165± Jkt. Pr.
1—1420 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessel, 200± WP, 85± Jkt. Pr.
1—36" dia. x 36" long Horiz. Steel Autoclave or Sterilizer, 35± WP.

BLENDERS

1—Gemco 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender.
1—Gemco 54" dia. St. St. Conical Blender, steam jacketed.
1—Patterson 18" dia. St. St. Conical Blender.
10—Gemco Copper Conical Blenders—14" dia., 18" dia., 30½" dia. & 38" dia.
1—Sprout Waldron type 3036 Swing Head Blender, 50 HP motor.
3—Sprout Waldron size 12, 336 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders.
1—Broughton 50 cu. ft. Double Arm Powder Blender.
1—Worthington 75 cu. ft. Rotating Batch Blender.

BLOWERS — COLLECTORS

1—Read Standardaire ±5625B13, Pos. Pr. Blower, 25 HP.
4—Roots-Conn. Pos. Pr. Blowers, 7½ HP 8" x 21" and 10" x 15".
3—Rotoclone Dynamic Precipitators, type W, size 20, 40 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS — CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 32" x 50" T316 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugals, fume tight, 60 HP, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 30 HP.
1—Bird 40" x 60" T304 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 50 HP.
3—Bird 24" x 24" Monel Contin. Centrifugal, slotted screen.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Perforated Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Imperforate Rubber Covered Basket.
1—AT&M 48" dia. Susp. Perforated Stainless Steel Basket, vapor-tight.
1—Tolhurst 36" dia. Centerslung, Bronze Perf. Basket.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 St. St.
1—Sharples size 16 Super Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval ±BUH-3930 Stainless steel Hermetic Clarifiers.
5—DeLaval Centrifuges ±74-11, ±94-01 and ±600.

RECENTLY PURCHASED
Chemical Plant Equipment

1—600 gal. T317 St. St. Tank, ¼", ASME 15± Pr.
1—135 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger T316 St. St., ASME 50± Pr.
2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".
2—Lawrence T316 St. St. Sump Pumps, 5" x 4", 200 GPM.
1—Blaw-Knox K-15-600 Gas Cleaner, ASME 600± Pr.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, 2,800.00 BTU/hr., type 316 St. St., with 1150 gal. T316 Evaporator Tank, 26" dia. x 62' H T316 Stack, Air Blower and Gas Pump with motors, T316 Burners, controls, etc.

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- Raymond 4' Super double Whizzer Separator
- 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, ¾" shell
- Link-Belt size 207-10 Roto-Louvre Dryer
- Link-Belt size 310-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer
- Micro 2-TH Pulverizer, 10 HP
- Micro 1-SH Pulverizer
- Baker-Perkins Sigma Mixer, 20 cu. ft.
- Simpson Size 0 Intensive Mixer, 10 HP
- Groen S.S. 60 gal Model RA agit Kettle, New
- Groen S.S. 80 gal, Model RA agit Kettle, New
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- 6 x 7 x 100 Allis-Chalmers Rot. Kiln, With motor
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SPECIAL: Shriver 36" JACKETED Cast Iron Filter Press with Seco 64 ton closure.

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1—2' dia. Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan, 100 gallons with condenser.
1—7' dia. cast iron Vacuum Pan with piping, condenser and vacuum pump.
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1—Patterson-Kelly 12" dia. x 14' Stainless Steel Column.

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2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
4—Pfaudler 300 and 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed Kettles.
1—Vulcan 1220 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger, stainless shell and tubes.
1—Unused 947 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger, 304 S.S. tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 500 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger, stainless shell and tubes.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad Vertical Storage Tanks.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal. Stainless Steel agitated Tanks with coils.

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5—Sparkler Model 33-S-28 Pressure Filters 304 S.S., 150 sq. ft.
1—Niagara Model 230-36 Pressure Filter, 304 S.S., 230 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 3'x1' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Sharples #16 Monel Super Centrifuge.
2—Sharples #16 Steel Super Centrifuges.
1—Fletcher 30" Stainless Steel, Under Driven Centrifugal.

PULVERIZERS, MIXERS & SCREENS

1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender, 15 HP motor.
1—Abbe 4 gal. Double Arm, jacketed Mixer.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.
2—Enterprise #160 Grinders with 20 HP motors.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP Homo Mixer.
2—Sprout Waldron 40"x84" Stainless Steel Gyratory Sifters.

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4—Buflovak, Devine, Vacuum Shelf Dryers 20, 19, 18 and 10—42"x42" shelves with piping, condensate pumps and condensers.
2—Bartlett & Snow 6'x30' Styoe "M", Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.

PUMPS

20—1" to 3" Stainless Steel Centrifugal and Rotary Pumps.
1—Nash #TS-7 Two-Stage Vacuum Pump.
2—Nash #AL-673 Vacuum Pumps.
2—J. P. Devine Horizontal Vacuum Pumps, 7½ HP motors.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I. R. 150 Ton Jet Refrigeration Unit.
1—Frick 15 Ton Refrigeration Unit.
25—Motors 1 to 25 HP, 3/60/220 and 440 volt.
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Vulcan Type 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3'x41', with 30 Trays.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tank, 9000 gallons.

1—Vertical Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 4000 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 1200 gallons.

1—Van Alst Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 600 gallons.

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, 1000 and 500 gallons, 90 PSI Jacket, 35 PSI Internal.

5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Vacuum Receivers, 30, 50 and 100 gallons (New).

1—Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, 17,000 gal. Pressure Tank, 80 PSI.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 10'.

1—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves, complete.

1—Allis Chalmers Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 64'.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME Code.

Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6'x10' (New).

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12', complete, ASME.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 5'x50'.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 55'.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Models 207-10, 310-16 and 502-20.

3—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuges, with 32" Imperforate Steel Baskets, complete.

3—Sharples Stainless Steel Super-Pressurite Centrifuges, Model 16Y.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Republic 15" Flexmaster Stainless Steel Filter, 15 chambers.

2—Ertel Stainless Steel Filters, 12", 20 leaves.

2—Impco Rotary Vacuum Filters, Iron, 5' x 4', complete.

1—Stokes Model DDS2 Rotary Tablet Machine, complete.

1—Ames 500 HP Steam Generator, 125 PSI.

Raymond High Side 6-Roll Mill, Model 6669, complete with 200 HP motor.

1—Stokes Model R Tablet Machine.

6—Stokes Model F Tablet Machines.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 30', 20 trays, ASME (New).

Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filter, 24"x38".

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 18" x 25', 18 trays, ASME (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30', 20 trays, ASME (New).

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit, 600,000 BTU.

1—Vulcan Stainless Steel Condenser, 200 sq. ft.

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with 18" Perforated Basket, complete.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
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1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42", open del., 83 plates & frames—like new.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
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1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
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4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
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1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
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3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
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Portable and Fixed Agitators; side or top entering; Steel or Stainless.

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4—Filter presses 24" P & F, IRON, Sperry & Shriver.
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2—Stokes model T tablet presses.
1—Stokes model R tablet press.
19—Kux #61—2½" tablet press.
3—Stainless Purocel filters, 75 sq. ft. each.
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2—New Simpson mixers #0, 24" diameter.
6—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactors, 5 to 500 gallons.
1—Swenson double effect evaporator, 835 sq. ft.
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20—Stainless steel kettles, jacketed, 40 to 250 gallons.
6—J. H. Day double arm jacketed mixers, 50 to 75 gallons.
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2—Baker Perkins 2½ gallon sigma bladed mixers, 1 stainless.
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CONDENSER, Stainless, Whitlock 12"x60', Bronze tube 30"x6' (660 sq. ft.).

COMPRESSORS, 1½ HP Worthington, 5 HP, & 7½ HP Westinghouse w/air receivers/motors & auto. controls.

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1—Fitzpatrick Comminutor stainless; 1—High speed centrifuge, lab size stainless; 1—3 deck Sweco separator stainless 18 or 48 inch; 1—20 to 100 gph stainless homoginizer; 1—4 qt. batch ice cream freezer. Detailed description, model numbers and price. OPD 284.

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2—J. H. Day 400 & 800# S. S. Ribbon Mixers
2—Stokes Model T & F Tablet Machines.
2—Abbe-Lenart Jack. S.S. Mixers, 110 gals.
4—Sperry 18", 24" & 36" P & F Filter Presses.
1—Pfdlr GL 300 gal., jack. agt. Kettle.
2—Patt. 6'x10' Burr. L. Pebble Mills.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 66

Linseed Meal—Light stocks of nearby further strengthened the market.

Minneapolis.—Further strength was noted in linseed meal, with prices 50c. to $1 higher. Curtailed production as well as uncertainty about when full flaxseed crushing operations would be resumed caused several crushers to withdraw offerings. Re-sellers offered extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, at $55 a ton for March shipment. May forward shipment was offered by crushers at $51, but takings were negligible. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at good pace. Extracted meal was near par with 32 percent protein expeller offerings, which held at $55 for March forward. Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	13,080,000	14,760,000
Since Sept. 1	396,520,000	463,930,000

Peanut Meal—Few small export orders have taken the pressure off this market but supplies were ample to cover light demand. Last week the the government offered peanuts to produce between 1,600 and 1,700 tons forty-five percent meal. Last sales reported were at $48 per ton sacked for old process and $45 for solvent, March-April shipment for Alabama, Georgia shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Demand has slacked off somewhat from the peak, but was considered fairly good. Processors are still crushing heavily with production in good demand against contracts. Forty-four percent meal was quoted at $47 per ton bulk, Decatur, March through September shipment. Mississippi Valley meal was unsettled and offered at $48 to $49 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points.

Waxes

Firmer Brazilian carnauba market created a steadier tone in fatty and stocks on spot were raised to 65c. to 66c. per pound, according to quantity, Parnahyba was unchanged, but steady ranging from 66c. to 68c., same basis. Consuming demand was still restricted to actual needs. Yellow No. 1 Ceara was maintained at $1.33 to $1.34 per pound and Parnahyba at $1.35 to $1.36, spot according to quantity. Offers of candelilla for shipment from Mexico continued scarce and replacements were high and strong. On spot quotations covered a wide range. Crude candelilla was held from 65c. to 69c. per pound, spot and refined, 71c. to 75c., according to quantity and seller. Low seller limited sales only to regular customers. Interest in beeswax was dull and featureless. Crude was merely nominal for all grades. Refined grades also were in slow request and prices were unchanged at the decline of 2c. per pound reported last week. Japan was quiet and unchanged at 43c. to 44c, per pound, spot as to seller.

Chemurgy Is

—Continued from page 7

"Wheat for Industry," by Zenas Block, of DCA Food Industries, Inc.

The program on March 27 will open with the following task group reports:

"Corn Wet-Milling," by Floyd J. Hosking, executive vice-president and treasurer of Corn Industries Research Foundation; "Cotton," by Dr. M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research for West Point Manufacturing Company, and "Dairy Products," by Dr. T. D. Harman, department of dairy technology at Ohio State University.

The afternoon session will feature task group reports on:

"Agricultural Residues," by Dr. Roy L. Whistler, of the College of Agriculture at Purdue University, and "New and Special Crops," by R. D. Lewis, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

The evening session will hear the following task group reports:

"Oilseeds and Animal Fats," by Willard C. Lighter, executive vice-president of Glidden Company; "Forest Products," by Ralph H. Bescher, assistant to the general manager of the wood preserving division of Koppers Company, and "Hides, Skins and Animal By-Products," by R. H. Richards, vice-president of International Shoe Company.

Reports on Final Day

Three task group reports will be presented during the morning of the final day. They will be:

"Industrial Alcohol From Grain," by Dr. R. T. Milner, University of Illinois; "Industrial Uses for Grain Other Than Alcohol," by T. S. Carswell, of Commercial Solvents Corporation, and "Sugar," by Ernest W. Greene, president of the Sugar Association.

The afternoon session will hear these papers:

"Wool and Mohair," by Dr. Werner von Bergen, director of research for Forstmann Woolen Company, and "Poultry Products," by Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, president of the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

Lithium Institute

—Continued from page 7

College of Mineral Industries will direct a contract-research program to determine the fundamental behavior of the lithium in glass. It is hoped that this will shed light on one or more of the beneficial effects lithium has on glass: Increase in strength, improvement in electrical properties, and improvement in optical properties. The actual laboratory investigations will be carried out by Dr. Sigmund Urnes, who is a Norwegian glass technologist. He will be assisted by the ALI fellow-to-be.

Member companies of the American Lithium Institute are the three major US lithium producers—American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Foote Mineral Company and Lithium Corporation of America.

Simoniz Buys Into Clad-Rex

Simoniz Company has bought approximately 880,000 shares of the outstanding 1 million capital shares of Clad-Rex Corporation, Denver, Colo. A spokesman for Simoniz said that the company was considering an increase in the Clad-Rex manufacturing facilities by having that concern establish a plant in Chicago, Detroit or Toledo.

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Aminosalicylic acid, 1,200 bots., tabs., USP, 0.5 gm., inv. 101, Mar. 26, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Calcium hypochlorite 61,920 lbs., tech., type 1, inv. CML-64, Mar. 28, Chem. Procurement Dist., N. Y., 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Chemicals, 960 1-lb. bots. acetic acid, glacial, 24 1-gal. bots. ammonia spirit, aromatic, 192 1-lb. bots. cetyl alcohol, 9,840 1-pt. bots. dehydrated alcohol, 384 1-gal. cans denatured alcohol, 1,272 1-lb. cans calcium carbonate, precipitated, 4,320 1-lb. bots. citric acid, inv. A-429, Mar. 20, 5,040 1-lb. bots. chloroform, not for anesthesia, 500 bots. formaldehyde solution, etc., 20 items, A-445, Mar. 25, 1,992 1-pt. bots. belladonna tincture, 1,176 1-lb. bots. petroleum ether, etc., 14 items, inv. A-427, Mar. 25, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Disinfectant, 26,000 gals. germicidal and fungicidal, inv. (4)-1702, Mar. 21, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

... 2,016 bots. pyridoxine hydrochloride tabs. 50 mg., inv. 83, Mar. 25, 5,616 bots., triasyn B tabs., NF, 1000s, 19,500 tubes glyceryl trinitrate tabs., USP, 0.6 mg, inv. 101, Mar. 26, 23,080 bots. codeine sulfate tabs., NF, 32 mg., 6,265 1-pt. bots. opium tincture, camphorated, USP, inv. 73, Mar. 20, 1,152 bots. alphatocopherol acetate tabs., 25 mg., 100s, 9,504 bots. menadione tabs., USP, 2 mg., 1/30 gr., 50s, inv. 53, Mar. 21, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ethyl alcohol, not less than 99.9% by volume, 26 54-gal. dms., inv. 487, Mar. 20, Health, Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.

Insecticide, 582 gals. aliphatic thiocyanates DDT, 6,000 1-gal. cans chlordane, solution (2%), 3,500 gals. same, DDT, emulsion concentrate, 4,784 gals. same, DDT, solution for airplane spray and fog, 14,625 lbs. same, DDT, water dispersible powder, inv. 841, Apr. 4, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn 32, N. Y.

Linseed oil, 2,475 gals., raw, inv. (4)-1684, Mar. 20, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Naphtha, 6,020 gals., solvent, inv. 118, Mar. 28, Contracting Office, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Paint, flat, enamel, as required during the period ending Oct. 31, inv. RIT-704-R-3-22-57, Mar. 22, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C. 3,750 gals. semigloss interior enamel, inv. (4)-1690, Mar. 21, 3,200 gals. interior gloss enamel, inv. (4)-1692, Mar. 21, 430 gals. antifouling paint, ship bottom high speed, inv. (4)-1680, Mar. 21, 870 gals. primer-sealer paint, 2,244 gals. enamel, inv. (4)-1691, Mar. 19, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Toluene, 6,970 gals., inv. 118, Mar. 28, Contracting Office, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

I needed a Tape Recorder at the Waldorf DCAT

All around the big dinner, people kept telling me how enthusiastic they are about our new annual feature, the Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, which was part two of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for February 25.

Unsolicited comments, of course, (you just don't go around questionnairing at such a gathering). But the solid approval expressed by so many readers makes me wish I had a recording to play back next winter, when we're going out of our minds producing the 1958 Hi-Lo.

Maybe I'll price one of these new "racket model" recorders, that Senators seem to find so interesting.

Meanwhile, hearty thanks from all at OPD for the many comments and suggestions, both verbal and written, that you've given us about the Hi-Lo.

Bill Auchincloss
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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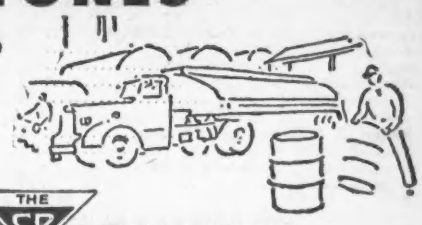

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